HISTORY

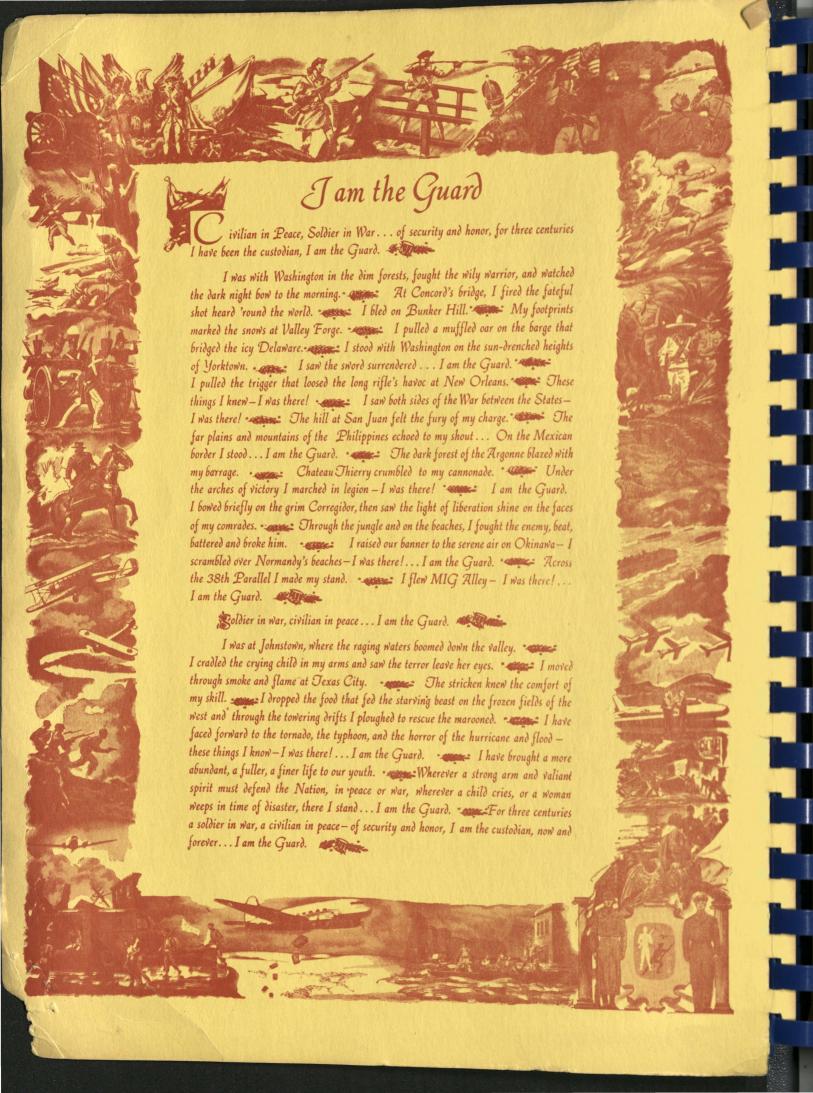


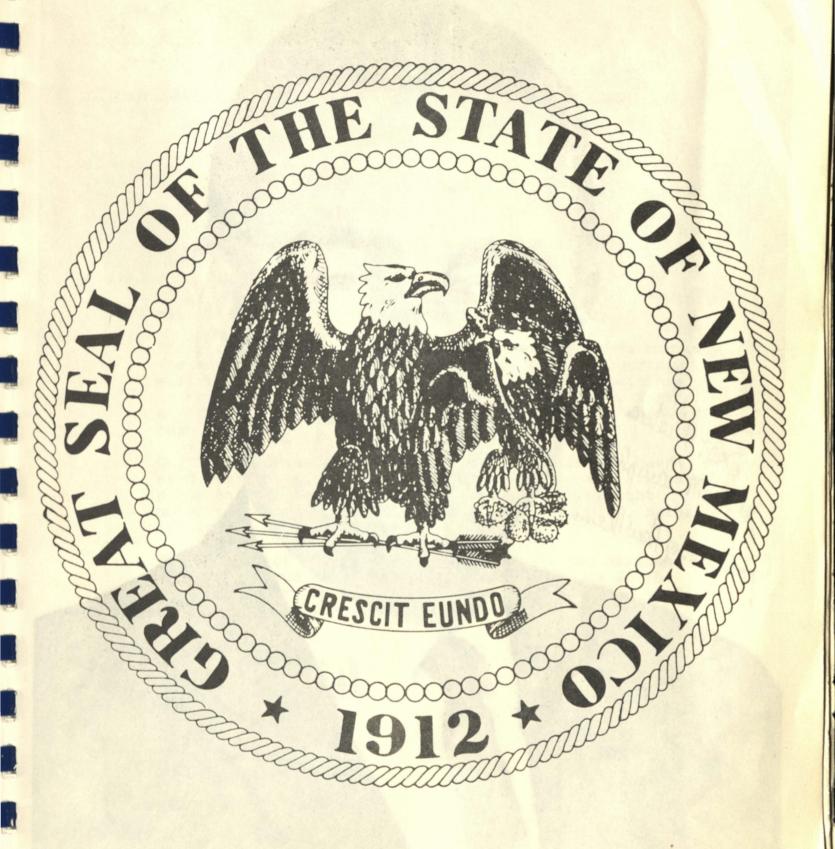
NATIONAL GUARD

OF

NEW MEXICO

1606 - 1963









STATE OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SANTA FE

JACK M. CAMPBELL

My sincere congratulations to all who helped produce this fine history of the New Mexico National Guard.

The story of the soldier-citizen in New Mexico is one of the most interesting and inspiring records in American military history. From the squads of Spanish settlers to the modern Cold War army, there has been some form of a National Guard in the Land of Enchantment for more than 350 years.

On the following pages you will meet the men who have used muskets, machine guns and missiles to preserve the peace and protect lives and property. They brought honor to their state and nation at San Juan Hill, Bataan and in the sky over Korea.

The members of the National Guard and all New Mexicans should be proud of the tribute paid the famous 200th Coast Artillery by General Wainwright--"The first to fire and the last to lay down their arms".

Sincerely,

ACK M. CAMPBELI

OVERNOR

HISTORY of NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD

CONTENTS	Page
Forewordl	&-1A
List of Adjutants General	2
Origin of Militia	3
Spanish-Mexican Militia, 1606-1846	7
The American Occupation, August 18, 1846-1860	10
The Civil War Period, 1861-1865	12
Activities of National Guard, 1866-1898	17
Spanish-American War and Reorganization of the New Mexico National Guard, 1898-1915	19
Villa's Raid on Columbus, New Mexico to World War I, 1916-1917	26
World War I - Btry A, 146th Field Artillery, 1917-1920	36
World War I - 1st New Mexico Infantry, 1917-1919	39
111th Cavalry, 1921-1939	43
45th Division Staff	53
120th Engineers (Less First Bn), 1921-1939	54
Conversion of 111th Cavalry to the 200th Coast Artillery (A	AA) 58
State Staff Corps and Departments, 1921-1941	62
200th Coast Artillery (AA) 1939-1945	65
120th Engineers Bn (Combat), 1940-1945	79
804th Tank Destroyer Bn, 1940-1945	88
Anti-Aircraft Artillery, 1947-1963	100
New Mexico Army National Guard Military Academy	117
The New Mexico Air National Guard, 1947-1963	121

Contents, Cont [†] d	Page
Appendix - Profile 1 Lieutenant General Charles G. Sage	135
Appendix - Profile 2 Major General Hugh M. Milton, II	137
Appendix - Profile 3 Brigadier General Coryton M. Woodbury	138
Appendix - Profile 4 Brigadeir General Harry M. Peck	140
Appendix - Profile 5 Brigadier General Fred G. Rowell	-142
Appendix - Profile 6 Lt Colonel Charles M. DeBremond	-143
Appendix - Profile 7 Brig General Christopher (Kit) Carson	-144
Appendix - Profile 8 Major Richard M. Strong	-145
Appendix - Profile 9 Colonel James 0. Gibbons	
Appendix - Profile 10 Captain Maximiliano Luna	-147
Appendix - Profile 11 Captain James (Paddy) Graydon	
Appendix I, Units of Territorial Militia, as Listed in Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls, 1846-1860	-149
Appendix II, Units of Territorial Militia, as Listed in Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls, 1860-1865	-151
Appendix III, Units of Territorial Militia, as Listed in Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls, 1866-1898	-154
Index	-166

FOREWORD

The History of the New Mexico National Guard was prepared in The Adjutant-General's Department, State of New Mexico, with information for the period 1606-1959 compiled by Major General Russell C. Charleton (Ret), former Adjutant-General of the State of New Mexico, and for the period 1960-1963 by Brigadier General William A. Poe (Ret), former United States Property and Fiscal Officer for New Mexico. Photographs were furnished by General Poe through the courtesy of the following individuals and state agencies:

Brigadier General Harry M. Peck Brigadier General William A. Poe Major Orvie L. Green Major Richard G. Parker Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins Mrs. Lewis G. Frantz Mrs. Cris Emmett New Mexico State Museum New Mexico Magazine

Much of the story of the 200th Coast Artillery (AA) was furnished by the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, based on the article written by Colonel Stephen M. Mellnik, GSC, for the Coast Artillery Journal of March-April, 1947.

The purpose of the history is to gather into compact form, historical records of units of the New Mexico National Guard since the time that it was known as "Neighbors" to the present day, and to perpetuate and publicize their traditions, honors, and sacrifices made by members when they were called upon to render their service for the defense of our nation.

The History of the National Guard of New Mexico is unique. It has existed under many names as well as three flags, from the times of the Conquistadores until the present day.

Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny first brought the Territorial Militia under the flag of our nation in 1846, and on 22 September of that year, promulgated a code of laws known as the "Kearny Code." In this code were provisions for officially establishing the Territorial Militia under which name it remained until 1897. In 1897 the militia became the National Guard of New Mexico and to this day proudly and courageously is known by the same title.

During the last half of the Nineteenth Century the Militia was constantly plagued with uprisings of the Navajo, the Kiowa, the Apache, the Commanche, and other Indian tribes. They saw action in the Battle of Glorieta. Many of them served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War as members of the Rough Riders.

Shortly after the turn of the century the National Guard of New Mexico was called to Columbus after the "Pancho" Villa raid there, and remained on the border until the early part of 1917. This, of course, was followed by World War I, World War II, Korean Conflict, and the Berlin Crisis. The "Neighbors," the Territorial Militia, the New Mexico Volunteers, the New Mexican Dragoons, the First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry, and the National Guard of New Mexico, in reality, are one organization, but have served under different names when they so gallantly made sacrifices to proudly help defend our nation so that liberty and justice would prevail.

Santa Fe, New Mexico 30 September 1963 JOHN P. JOLLY
Maj. Gen., AGC, NMARNG
The Adjutant General

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO

1861-1865	Charles P. Cleaver	1881-1883	Max Frost
1865-1867	John Gwyn	1883-1889	Edward L. Bartlett
1867-1868	Charles P. Cleaver	1889-1890	E. W. Wyncoop
1868	John T. Russell	1890-1893	Winfield S. Fletcher
1868	George W. Cook	1893-1897	G. W. Knaebel
1868-1870	James M. Wilson	1897-1898	H. B. Hersey
1870-1871	William L. Rynerson	1898-1905	William H. Whiteman
1871	Anastacio Sandoval	1905-1909	A. P. Tarkington
1871-1873	W. M. Giddings	1909-1910	Reuben A. Ford
1873-1880	Thomas S. Tucker	1910-1912	A. S. Brookes
1880-1881	J. Howe Watts		

SINCE STATEHOOD

	NAME	STATE RANK	FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED RANK
1913-1917	Harry T. Herring	Brig General	Colonel
1917-1920	James B. Baca	Brig General	Colonel
1921-1922	Henry Rolf Brown	Brig General	Colonel
1923-1925	John W. Skipwith	Brig General	Colonel
1925-1926	Vincent Jaeger	Brig General	Colonel
1927	James Baca	Brig General	Colonel
1927-1931	W. G. Halthusen	Colonel	Colonel
1931-1934	Osborne C. Wood	Brig General	Colonel
1935-1944	Russell C. Charlton	Brig General	Colonel
1944-1946	Ray Andrews	Brig General	None
1946-1957	Charles G. Sage	Major General	Major General
1957-1958	Emmanuel Schifani	Major General	Major General
1959	John P. Jolly	Major General	Major General

ORIGIN OF MILITIA AND THE PROCESS BY WHICH IT BACAME AN

"AMERICAN INSTITUTION"

The obligation to serve in a military capacity during emergencies to protect the family, tribe, or nation is as old as mankind itself. The instinct to protect his own is deeply imbedded in the very being of man. Throughout known history this instinct has been formalized, refined and improved by basic rules and necessities until it has resulted in the highly organized armies of our times.

Economically, no nations of our era or any other age, can withstand the enormous cost of maintaining a regular peacetime military establishment of sufficient strength to cope with a war time situation. Nations who in the past have maintained large peace time armies, for either aggression or defense, have invariably, regardless of good intentions, slipped into the evils of military dictatorship. England in Cromwell's time is an example of what might happen to the liberties of a democratic community when controlled by a military clique. The regime of Cromwell was an experience which the English speaking world will never forget and was carried down to America by the early English colonist. The result of these experiences are the safe-guards written into our constitution, namely - that the military will always be subject to civil control.

Warring is a human frailty, no less basic in the behavior of nations than selfishness and greed are in the individual. A world without war is greatly to be desired and is as vainly to be expected. Thus, our nation must maintain sufficient peace time military force to restrain aggressors without incurring the enormous expense involved to sustain the tremendous regular establishment which would otherwise be required. The answer is, of course, the civilian components of the military force, the National Guard being the most potent portion of these groups. Food for thought in this connection, is the fact that at the outbreak of World War II the regular establishment, including all arms, consisted of 360,000 men of all ranks, whereas it finally required approximately 15,000,000 men to win the victory. These additional men came from the National Guard, other reserve components and selective service.

It is dangerously Utopian to anticipate the day when a peace-loving democratic people can enjoy its peace without a stouthearted citizenry, armed and trained in the use of their weapons. Thousands of years experience have demonstrated this fact. Ancient Egypt, the Greek City States, the Romans and

many other lesser groups utilized organized citizen soldiers in one form or another in all of their conflicts. Chiefly through original Roman influence this custom or institution spread throughout Europe and the east. In every European nation, whence most of our population originated, the "Citizen Soldiery" developed differently. However, basically, the principle went unchanged and during the Middle Ages had formalized itself into the Feudal system.

English colonies brought refinements of the Feudal System to America and each colony adopted measures for protection from the Indians, but no longer was serf dependent upon an individual master for common protection. As a free Citizen he had to assume the responsibility of military duty under the supervision and control of a duly constituted government. As the colonies grew, this method of raising manpower became more formalized and finally resulted in the "Militia Clause" being included in the Constitution of the United States. Subsequently as each State was admitted or territory organized, their basic law provided for an organized militia which we now know as the National Guard.

By an Act of Congress in 1897, and again in January 1903, a clear distinction was made between unorganized militia and the organized militia. The organized militia was designated the National Guard and the United States Government assumed some responsibility for the financing, equipping and training of the Guard in peace time. This, of course, was a forward step. However, the only cogent results were the furnishing of the regular army's obsolete equipment and hand-me-down uniforms. This Act did lay the groundwork for paid annual training periods which were held occasionally when the Congress saw fit to provide the necessary appropriations. This latter Act also provided for States Adjutants General and gave them Federal status. Prior to this period the States Adjutants General were in existence; however, their authority was limited to administering the organized militia under the authority of their respective governor.

The National Defense Act of 1916 was the direct result of Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9, 1916. Congress awoke to the fact that only 12,000 regular troops could be spared from other duties to form the Punitive Expedition into Mexico and that the country must depend on the National Guard to garrison the border. All in all, the National Guard furnished approximately 140,000 of the 157,000 troops needed to conduct the expedition and garrison the Mexican border. This congressional Act completely overhauled the organization of the Army and the National Guard.

For the most part, National Guard units reaching the Border were ill-equipped and poorly trained. On June 30, 1916, the National Guard troops in Federal Service, from a

divisional organization viewpoint, had 17 too many Infantry regiments and lacked 52 troops of Cavalry, 58 Batteries of Field Artillery, 49 Machine Gun Companies, 9 Battalions of Engineers, 26 Field Hospitals, 17 Ambulance Companies, 17 Sanitary Units and 12 Medical Supply Depots. With these facts in mind it can readily be seen that reorganization was vitally needed.

The National Guard service on the Mexican Border was a milepost in the progress of National Defense, because the experience gained there resulted in the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916 which paved the way for today's efficient, highly organized and well equipped Guard organizations. This Act, amended many times since, remains as the basic "Bill of Rights" for the State troops.

The pertinent provisions which concern the National Guard are set forth below:

- 1. Provided that officers and enlisted men of regular establishment be assigned to National Guard units as instructors.
- 2. Assigned organizations to larger tactical units of other States and provided legal authority for the organization of divisions, brigades, and regiments of National Guard from two or more States.
- 3. Assigned definite apportionments of strength of each State.
- 4. Length of National Guard enlistments were determined and a dual oath to both Federal and State government prescribed for all ranks.
- 5. Prescribed physical, mental and moral standards for officers and provided for appointment and removal.
- 6. Provided for courts martial when not in the service of the Federal government.
- 7. Stated that all Federal civil employees could attend annual training periods without loss of pay, time or efficiency rating.
- 8. Stipulated that the National Guard be uniformed, armed, and equipped with the same type provided for the Regular Army.
- 9. Provided for the purchase and maintenance of horses.

- 10. Caretakers were to be employed and paid from Federal funds.
- 11. State appointed USP&DO (USP&FO) appointed by the Governor, but subject to approval of the Secretary of War, to be accountable to the Federal government for all Federal funds and property were provided for the first time. This official was to be, prior to his appointment, a commissioned officer of the National Guard.
- 12. Appropriation by Congress to be made directly to the Militia Bureau and apportioned to each State for expenditure according to budget by the USP&DO for each State.
- 13. Forty-eight paid Armory drills were prescribed annually for all units.
- 14. Regular Army officers were required to make annual inspection of all National Guard units.
- 15. Annual training periods with pay were authorized.
- 16. Provisions made to send National Guard personnel to regularly established service schools with substantially the same pay, travel, and allowances authorized for the Regular Army.

SPANISH-MEXICAN MILITIA OF NEW MEXICO

1606 - 1846

For the purpose of this History, we may well pass up the defense system of the Indians prior to the arrival of the Conquistadores, and plunge immediately into the military organization of the Spanish regime in New Mexico.

Onate brought in the first white colonists and protected them with professional soldiers which had accompaned his expedition. His arrival, according to the most accurate historians, was in January 1598 and the first Capitol was established near the San Juan Pueblo. Approximately seven years later it was moved to Santa Fe. It was during this period that individuals were chosen from among the colonists to act in protection of the villa when Onate and the regular soldiers were absent on Thus was formed the first citizen soldier trips of discovery. group in the entire United States. Therefore, it may be accurately stated that the State of New Mexico has the oldest continuous National Guard in the nation. The colony of San Augustine, Florida, was garrisoned with regular soldiers and their militia system was not inaugurated until about the year 1620.

As the years progressed and New Mexico did not produce the wealth that was expected by the Spanish crown, the State became an orphan of the empire. Its area, most of this time, comprised the present State of New Mexico, Arizona, California, and a portion of Colorado to the Arkansas River. As the population grew, Spain, engaging in almost constant warfare in Europe and elsewhere, maintained only a token of regular troops for the protection of her colonies. This forced the Spanish government authorities of New Mexico to organize citizen-soldier groups which were called by the very appropriate name "Neighbors."

It was customary to maintain a small contingent of regulars at Santa Fe and send smaller groups to the more populous areas to supervise and train the able-bodied male citizens in their military duties, also to require them to keep their weapons and other accourrements in good condition. The basic system differed little from that practiced by the English colonies of our East coast, and was a direct descendant of the European feudal system. Men of wealth were required to donate monies for campaigns and to furnish their retainers with horses and equipment.

The civilian soldiers of this period had plenty to do. Raids by Apache, Ute and Navajo were frequent, the Plains Indians raided westward as far as the Rio Grande. Arapaho,

Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Commanche raids were not infrequent, especially in the Pecos Valley and the North and Eastern portions of New Mexico where colonies had been established on the main waterways. It can be readily seen that the members of "Neighbors" or militia units merit the name of soldier in every sense of the word.

It took considerable courage to belong to the "Neighbors" in those days. To give some idea of hardships encountered, there is quoted below extracts from a letter written to the King of Spain by Don Pedro Pino, Alcalde of Albuquerque, who was New Mexico's representative to the Cortez of Spain:

"Feb 14, 1810 - The King pays only for 120 men (soldiers) distributed as follows: 39 in the moving camp; 12 in the bodyguard at the Capitol; 7 in Servolleta, the frontier of the Apache Indians, the balance are quartered with the neighbors who defray their own expenses. The 120 Spanish towns referred to are also paid for by the neighbors. In order to maintain the glory of our country it has been necessary to keep 1,500 men under arms. The public treasury has disregarded their payment and these neighbors, then, work by turns in their military tasks with the same punctuality as veterans. They must present themselves with a change of horses, firelocks, pistols, bows and arrows, and shields. They have well assumed these obligations, buying the necessary provisions and ammunition during the time they are kept under arms which is regularly 45 days of the year, and sometimes two or three months of continuous cruel war with savage Indian nations who are armed and skilled in the use of the guns.

Many of these unfortunate people have been ruined since they have to sell their and their family clothing in order to provide the necessity for campaign."

Pino goes on to explain that funds were urgently needed, but the records indicate that his plea had little or no effect and that the protection of the people remained a function of the "Neighbors."

The overthrow of the Spanish Colonial Government was officially consummated by the Treaty of Cordoba on August 24, 1821, and control, both civilian and military, passed to the newly-organized Mexican Government.

Under the new regime very few changes were made in government. The military system was maintained largely as it had been under the Spanish rule. Funds to maintain regular troops

were not forthcoming and the "Neighbors" or militia still bore the burden of defense. The Military units composed of the "Neighbors" were merely adopted and obligated as before.

Many chapters could be written describing the numerous battles and skirmishes of the Spanish-Mexican regime. One could write an entire book about the Pueblo revolt of 1680 which drove the Spanish from New Mexico, or the return of De Vargas in 1692 to re-establish Spanish rule. However, such accounts would not serve the purpose which The Adjutant General of New Mexico hopes to achieve with these pages. Mexican rule ended on August 18, 1846 when General S. W. Kearney captured Santa Fe.

An organization of "Neighbors" in Santa Fe became the cadre of Captain Ceran St Vrain's company. This was the first militia unit under the American regime.

The First Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico convened in 1851. This body enacted a bill establishing a territorial militia and creating the Office of The Adjutant General of the Territory. During the ensuing ten years, various organizations of the Territorial Militia were almost constantly in the field engaged in campaigns against hostile Indians. Companies from Los Lunas, Santa Fe, and points in Rio Arriba County and San Miguel County were called into the service of the Territory during the period 1850-1853. The Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Territory authorized the Governor to call out one thousand mounted militia for Indian service. These men were organized into what was then known as a Battalion of Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, and saw much fighting in 1855. In 1858 the Territorial Militia campaigned against the Navajo, and again in 1859 and 1860, under the command of Colonels Manuel Chavez and Miguel E. Pino, against both the Apache and the Navajo.

As providingly some od, while unit was insent to a

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

August 18, 1846 - 1860

Brigadier General Stephen Watts Kearny took over the control of New Mexico on August 18, 1846, after a bloodless conquest. His troops consisted chiefly of Missouri volunteers, under Colonels Doniphan and Price. These men volunteered for the Mexican War which had been declared earlier that same year.

Kearny and his staff immediately promulgated a legal code designated as the "Organic Law of the Territory of New Mexico" declaring that New Mexico had "become a territory of the said government" of the United States. This later was better known as the "Kearny Code" which among other things provided that the governor "shall be the commander-in-chief of the Militia of the said territory" and "shall have the power to fill all civil and militia offices which shall be established." This code of laws became effective September 22, 1846. Kearny with his troops left soon afterwards for California, leaving Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan with his Missouri volunteers to govern the territory.

The Navajos, Apaches, Utes, and the Plains Tribes were restless and frequently conducted raids and committed other depredations. Colonel Doniphan, with his First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers soon left southward on his famous march to Chihuahua and Monterrey to join General Wool's division already in Mexico. Doniphan was replaced with Colonel Sterling Price and his Second Missouri Volunteers. Colonel Price soon found that his one regiment was insufficient to give the people protection from Indian raids, and was forced to adopt the old Spanish-Mexican "Neighbors" units to assist. And thus, was born the nucleus of the Territorial Militia of the State of New Mexico. Later, these "Neighbors" under Colonel Ceran St. Vrain and Colonel Christopher (Kit) Carson were to render valuable service to the State and Nation.

The first unit of territorial Militia was organized by Captain (later Colonel) Ceran St. Vrain, late in 1846 at Santa Fe, and saw action in battles at Santa Cruz, Embudo, and Taos, during the Taos rebellion which began with the murder of Governor Charles Bent in Taos on January 19, 1847. Captain St. Vrain and his 65 men were highly commended by Colonel Price for their courage and efficiency during this campaign. As previously stated, this unit was formed on the cadre of "Neighbors" which had continuously existed in the Santa Fe area during the Spanish-Mexican regime.

The Missouri volunteers also brought to New Mexico the English Colonial concept of Militia as it was incorporated into the Constitution of the United States. This was recognized in the Kearny Code, which served to formalize the

Mustu Roll of Captain Ceran S'Vrain's Company mounted Volunteers called into service of the United States by order of Colonel Sterling Price commanding the Military forces in New Mexico for the purpose of assisting in suppressing) the insurrection in Taos I will Mexico. The Company was organised at Santa Fe how Musics by Captain Ceran S'Main under the above order, and took the Field in actual Source of the United States the 23th day of January CAD, 1844 and reported themselves subject to the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Troops in New Mexico to some during the Revolution or Insurrection. The Company was honorably discharged from the service of the United States at Santo The New Mexico on the 20th day of February AB, 1847 by reason of currender of Insurrectionists. (Invited Company was

-			16.		. 0			-	,		, ,			
ros	w Same	Rank	Age	2	oluntured 4	Emillia		The	a last paias	col 2 h to	relises, Firm	Valuet	121500	Kemarks
Gra			1	when	M. here	By whom	Paris-	1"	and Journe		he of days	Horon	Home	a comment (
	Ceran S'arain	1.				1 wrom)-	10	,	0.0	1 /		again	
	veran s vrain	Captain	44	January 23 1847	Soula de N.M.	Capi b. S' main	Daring Nev-	Jago	due from Gurall	28	28	100	25-	
	. 01	0		,				1						
	1 Charles Metcalf	Liegt	40	January 28 1844	Sante Fe N. 16.	Capt. 6. S'arain	During Rov -	Jay 0	due from Enrall =	28	28	75	18	
	2 George Teacock	2 Senit	23	,	,			1		28	28	73		
	1 26. dr. Smith	p Long to	0.,	1 000	l 7. 411	1.11 11.	0 . 8 %	P	. 1 6 .5	-	1			
	2 Robert Carey	1		January 25 1849	canta ve or, uo.	Capet. C. S' wain	Daring New -	day o	the from Enrall ?	28	28	80	19	
	2 Hours searcy	2 ,	24	,			,		"	28	28	60	16	
(3 Jorand M. Lolger	80 1	45		,		"			28	28	74	19	
	4 Richard B. Dallam	4-1	25				1		,	28	28	50	15-	
	1 Edward Chadwick	May =	23	12 232 10.	la. T. 3 ' + "	P. 11 110 .	0 . 0 .	100	1 6		90	6	10	
	2 James A. Quinn			January 20 1849	Santa Fe' N. 16.	eapl v. 2 man	Daving Ren-	og o	we from Enroll =	28	28	80		
		2° .	24		,	"	"		"	28	28	85	-	
	J. R. Tulles	30 "	22	,					"	28	28	65	15	
	Freston Beck	4" "	20			.,	,			28	28 _	42	23	
				1.										
	Autibes Charles	Trivate	24	January 28° 1847	Santa Fra Allo	Capet. C. S' Vrain	Darin Run	Pau.	Lung Eunest	28	28	40	19	
3	1 1		226			70.00	7000	1	Que from Enrall =	28			16	
	Atkins Lorenso		1			'	1		1		28	62	7.60	
			20			1	1		*	28	28	40		
de			24			,			"	28	28	60	18	
. 0	Amento Julio		21			1	,		,	28	28	48	16	
. 6	Biggs Thomas		25		,	,	,		,	28	28	50	17	
7	Bergeron Vital		26							28	29	60	16	
8	Curiffe Henry		20							28	28	85	14	Filed Och. Toth. 1857.
9	Chaves Manuel		26											W. W. St Davis.
1	Chalefoux Batiste	-	23		"	'				28	28	60	15.	
	Constance Andrew	"							,	28	28	65		Seity Terry char ellen
	/	"	21	"			,			28	28	80	14	
	Comoyer Antonie		22							28	28	43	16	
13	Campbell Richard		29			,	4			28	28	64	13	
14	Crosby George W.		25-							28	28	50	17	
15	Dining William		23							28	28	55		
-16	De Forest Lorenes		22						1 .	28	28	156	16	
	Day Benjamin		23					1		The state of the s			18	
	Davis Edward 7.		24				,		'	28		47	4-32	
										28	28	10	19	
19	Esquibel Inlis		21					1	,	28	28	44	13	
.20	Esquibel Rafael		26							21	28	70	13	
21	Fuller George H.		25	*				1		28	28	48	12	
	Grobman Norman		32							28		65		
	Siddings James Mr.		33											
										28	28	75		
	Gold George .		36	,					,	28	28	80	16	
20	Horay O. 26.		22				,	1		28	28	1 70	20	
								1					138	

					6	Muser Ola	ll 6 mts	wed on		,		
no of	· ha	Runh	10.	Vol	interes & &			Whom last pais	mago tout you	re laluation in	Dollars Cemarks	
Gast	Mames	vienn	1	When	When.	6. 20	714.2	1	- wago out	W 700		
01	2/-1 11 1	Private	00		4	Eage G. Sarain	0 . R.S	P. 1. 1 E. 114	no of deles to you	48 15		
	Harper John g	morace	230	Munay 23 1807	Mille P. L. St. Sta	Capation of Practice	Daring 100	ay way por carret.	28 28	45-13		
	Hamilton balet f.	111	1				2	1000			East time to be a second of the sine	
	Howlett Franklin K.		24				,	140. 44	28 28	56 n		
29	Joseph Joseph		30				1000	1 100 1 000	28 28	60 17	Maria Brown do Frette per della in this	
30	Leroux Charles	-	27					AN 1 11 1	28 28	56 15		
31	Lever Beral	-	33					THE REAL PROPERTY.	28 28	70 18		
32	Mefaire James W.	4	26					1 19 1 19 1	28 28	62 13		
33	Mitchell	100	23					12 12 1 20	28 28	54 17		
34	Morgan Milliam G.	"	26					1 to 1 to 1	28 28	46 13		
35	Naugle freepl	1	30		1,			- Section	28 28	52 14	with transmitted to him you him	
	taugh Henry	"	34					1 des 1 miles	28 28	70 17		
34	Tino Micolas		30					1	28 28	65 18		
38	the state of the same of the s	all high	10			- 4		market he to	4 4 1			
39	Tomeroy graph		21					A STATE OF	28 28	70 16		
40	(A)		27			(241 88	28 28	64 19		
41	Formers James	"	29					LA SECTION	28 28	52 17	the water formal or a new to love	
42	B. Al. W		25					- 1000	28 28	44 19		
43	RICAR		24						28 28	56 14		
	Robbins Robert		26						28 28	60 16		
	Rankins William		23						28 28	43 14		
	Robidoux 6.		26						28 28	80 16		
	8 11 . 8 .	1.	22						28 28	46 16	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	
28	Sandoval Antonis		21						28 28	48 13		
	11 B +1		34						28 28	62 16		
10	Sanford Michael		51						28 29	54 12		
	Thomas Anthony		32						28 28	46 17		
	7 01		23						28 28	60 22		
02			28						28 28	54 19		
40	Vaughn 8. J.		26						28 28	62 13	I the free property of the party of	
24	Waillant J.		23						28 28	17 18		
	White Walter								28 28	64 21		
	Wheaton L.D.		26		1	1				1		
5	y Wheeler James	,	21	and delivery		The Charles	1	,	28 28	44 13		
		40.00	-	minute of the		to be by	Fred to the					
	Dud	7.7		1	0-2	L. C. Ann.				4 14	4	4
F '	1 Sapain	mode	26	January 23°184)	Sante Fi N. No	capel. 16. I Wain	Daring don	Og due from Loca =	27	00 17	Kello in battle at Emburo Jay 29. 47.	Horse doct. Died from wounds
			1-	6. 10 11 -	le il V		-		1000	1. 4		
03	he company was organs	gets at a	Anto S	e wind of	the state of the	So HI	' La live	ophices one in	the design on	ton som	Shaw at Santa To Surany A. D. 1847 Carefully	-
Gera	in & Vrain on the 25	January -	18	47 aux same	Time of Saystain	De Vini Ina	the designancy	1 mountes orien	cioco, mones 20	any of the	rudy of S. (of) carefully	
lean	ret into verne and	coope u	ap.on	ur and g man	T. W. to do	he have to be	my marea	# so I de	A allamores one or	to, and, as	ofar as practicable cause	
for Ja	cos, - January 34 h	es an	any ay	A LEV.	the tanger	her reame in go	er o VII	no remarie ven	and it to de	and and	he to from	
pho.	errory at La Caira	da, and	ne or	to of January	The wat	the delete	Lau 4	of the areas	and duding a	vales,	wieler in Conjourny	
had	another engagement	anto the	onenny	omouds	B. TV'	the the	S. Johnson	have oguy.	Le Ja /	the o	The The	
ford	mother of of thebrus	my 4/2 %	ara	wither engag	there the of	o menter onto	clive wa	2 to according	from the sense	Jano um	& law and to be justed on the the George of or by Insurably discharge of the others of the order	
12 mm	n so one unites a	e van.	syres a	crossing who	herer you	Judges + at	your y just	· was	from the less			
also an	To the on the 20th	the Comy	trany	determed to	But a dely Be				Compare of all all	, 4	Cesau Strain	
John	to the on the 2000	Tely Hy,	where	my and bon	-	0.	Cesan	A Sague	i day in a	M	istering officer	
all	dish anged from the	o Somie	,			a van	nmaning	Alogun The Company	0-4			
Ban				10000 CO	Date February	20 1847			Gato Lebruary Sante	1 20 9 184	73	
				No.	tala parta	e or Me,			oration dante	ve non	, /	
									THE WAY THE THE		make to be a part of the same	

the same of the sa	1	-	1	-	-		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
American Comments	-51	96	22	11							- 0		market med in	
	11	-52	22			1					- 6		out from Mouse	10 11
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	"	14	99	11									mel spring for	23 88
	3/	06	22	29		"					6		any dulian	20 26
	41	09	20	29							1 6		weig thereto Jums	10 13
Home Look in bottle & earther 3 " 1818 at Come at Chille. Beneunted down very	21	1	22	22			. ,				1 8		walters Santego	30 600
	01	06	99	99							. 0		tres files de fress	19 68
	-51	0.5	22	11							8		youthour manuel	28 /00
	21	08	22	22							22		had been Hay	0 46
	81	0.6	29	99							1		Goices fires.	2 28
	11	09	22	99		"	. ,				12		marian pour	11-56
doct his horse in bottle Arrent der 214/8/50, year gum, Romember Arrent lors 27+1850	81	-55	29	09							28		has Augustin	9 16
	-01	30	99	99	,				" "				have drinerson	40 88
	81	04	99	19	,	* "					88		Thereof Danisons	2 15
	41	06	19	99	4	"			. "				Mares god Rudiania	02
	11	08	99	99	"	"			" "	" "	82		Jaca Santings	161
	21	01	22	22	"				" "	" "	18	"	aca quan gode	
has been his kone in house Eleconder 1850, at go belands flowered Dec 1 1810	01	-59	99	49	"	"	" .				85		Baca Francisco	1/1
	13	09	22	11	"	. "			" ":	" "	48	"	Boca Felipa	
	11	63	9.9	99	-		" .			: "	23	"	Boula for Mount	1-51
	91	44	22	29	"	"	. "	" "			88	"	Baca Bla	
	51	24	29	11	"				" "	" "	98	"	Auero Manuel	181
ber his horse in talle Weenter 2" 1850 st bean ou thick Ilmounted down any		-5+	29	99	"	"	. ,	" "	" "	" "	33		Anny mariano	
the first of the state of the s	91	0-5 0h	22	22	"	. "	" .	" "	. "		1/2	"	shalula Juan	
	81		29	29	".			"		" "	98	1	Alla Juan	01
	1	-sh	99	99	,,			" "	" " "	" "	98	"	Annys Dugo antonio	6
	81	-56	99	99	,		. "	" "	" "	- " "	23	. "	Annyo Wiceult	
	11/	26	199	99	,,					1	98		Armyo Thomases	
Lost his horse in bottle Diennhad 3" 1850, at bein a chiebe. Bonuntus Dece qo 1850		01	22	19						" "	61		Alex Donugs	9
	11	89	20	22		,		" "	" "	" "	88	,	Anun Jou Much	-F
	21	0.50	29	99	,,	,				" "	23	,	Auero Minuel Ault	
	-51	5.50	29	29							98		Thurs Juan Quyo	F
	06	09	00	99	21700	If the from bon		Cooper It Sherdin			96	2111-111	Angon Chow burn	
			1	1		0 /- 0		2 2 2000	11 1 11/11/11	028/21 warnet	20	Lounde	Abile Magil	/
Aprel dominale & labourance & Marender 214/850, new Jum., Binsunder dame day	60	-54	99	99	jaga	by the front lon	many from	Engs & Electer	or w mino wo	0 00/ 0/200000000	1-	· has		
The season of th		-14	11	1	-	3.	1. 10	Jany	budinu 1.16	6)8421 ay	42	Tobas 1	Manuel Lalleges	1
	88	08	29	99	"		" "	, ,	" .	" "	VP	Ymm a		
Hone Houseus in bette December 8th 1850 at oper Calerter & abacanas Bonument boune day	08	-58	29	29	300m	Thy due from B		beyn of Sanches		Movember 15 1850	26	/ Link	Loreny datodi	1
					-	0	. 6	90.14	11	The state of	26	1.2	of the said	/
wood his house me hattle Deamber 2" 18 19, at lower as Challe Number Lam day	98	811	22	99	Morn	and am from	dum 5 host	Cops R. Buchs.	the alume of they	2001 0149011	48	udan	menne maises	
	ezmudineg	mind	- with	Sque e			source	The second of		manul .		Made	Ramon Sanches	/
Minutes	societies .	Marie alle	James of the	June 12 ho	. This	my will	· de	about month fat	ntered and en	man	was	Stank	mus ()	mos le
	0	0	- Later of	8 4 mode		, , ,		willed	has hereta	110		00	10	my.
40: 1537, by Eucore of Experience of hostilities	Livino	of the hory	1000	1200	000	offenso A	1 das	hines stake a	in during of the	2 much prom	מנוסטיניי	noun	18201 and mas has he	710

Much fell of Septem Romer Sombour Sombour of the Betterbon of the Menter behavior browned by the standard behavior of the most of the standard by the standard by the standard by the standard of the standard

The stace have as the church of Meyers has sold, and and they are the church of more than sold sold, and be sold, sold they are the forest of the stack of the sold of the sold of the stack of the stac	or this so	Miles of the state	Monday of many of many of the horal state of the ho	בינים שות מון מינים בינים בינים שות מון מינים שות מון	ין ליי אנו לוילט אינים האינים אני בייסי האינים אני הייסים האינים האינים המהדים הייסים	Almany had here for her for the forest of th	blete of hispetani Mepean Marita A sach man arean The remarks Story Are Eusternaths	An the Arabe She so hall the said she	a of mount	Shee her sheet in the second	the suf- states of 1850 states of 1850 states of 1850	Its and down any he so much so so down and so	7,
Sales by the second of 1818 of more to the case of the	\$1,		181 180 180	40 81	come of miles by	ney Zinn,	saft delaner	the Sum the	- 6281 : SI NEW	61 00	""	Media Shann	
Lot he how for brank of Frage & hear bearing Decombes 3000 1850	25	123	99	229			: :	: :	: :	23 50	* " "	dinating glaby. Show Jucan	88- 18- 18-
hat he has is in folth Mancher 24112. at been at the Minister Removed & Elanguary #1859	2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/	190 116 1 5 5 6 6 6 5 7 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	99999999999999999999999999999999999999	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2						15 /55 /55 /55 /55 /55 /55 /55 /55 /55 /	***************************************	All the state of t	65/1 65/1 65/1 65/1 65/1 65/1 65/1 65/1
had he have no letter Example & "1818, al of ye le lander. Theorewish Monday 148 1859		28 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -	99 99 99 99 99	799999999999999999999999999999999999999						of the state of th		flores feelers, flores free free free free free free free f	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
Tot his horse on bottle Grander 5+151, at gos believes . Bonomenter The 18th 18th 210 2 1818-	91	29 24 -54 28 26 24 34	9 9 99 99 99 99 99 99	29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20						25 26 28 28 29 48		Surge Refer 10	oh sh sh sh
לארויטג הריחונות בער בר	81 81 81 81	05 05 04 06 09 08	99 99 99 99	37 29 29 29		The state of the s	sidondo de equil		ra steedmersh	08 h8 h8 e8 h5 e8 h5	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	โกเลยโน โมเซิลมา โกเลยิน ริเวย โกเลยิน เรื่องและ โลโลยิลก คิลเอเลา	28 98 98 98 98
Tenashe	Steeline Steeline	with "	Selicites 1	your	When her his	Barra,	Albert Smiles	and and En	Volum	A 1992	Mil.		ing for

.

Territorial Militia. Thus, for the first time in New Mexico, there was made a distinction between the organized and unorganized militia.

Naturally, when the Kearny Code was promulgated it gave consideration to all groups involved, and represented ideas both Spanish-Mexican and English Colonial. Of these concepts, the National Guard of this State has been a shining example. Since 1846, its personnel have been composed of both groups, serving harmoniously together in military organizations of great distinction, in both war and peace.

Units of Territorial Militia which participated in campaigns during the period, as listed in Muster Rolls and Payrolls to be found in the archives of the State Museum, are listed in Appendix I.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

In 1860 there were some 3,000 Regular Army troops stationed at Forts Union, Craig, Stanton, Marcy, Thorn, Fillmore, and at other posts and subposts throughout the vast New Mexico Territory. During most of this period, the command of all troops was vested in Colonel William W. Loring. Loring, himself a Southern sympathizer, had been accused of conspiring with the Confederate command to turn the entire area, including the military posts and supplies, over to the South without a fight. The fact that Loring did join the South early in 1861, lends credence to this accusation. He was replaced by Colonel E. R. S. Canby, a loyal Union officer.

During this period, a majority of the Regular Army officers stationed in the Territory fled southward via El Paso to San Antonio to join the Southern cause. Longstreet and Ewell, who commanded two of Lee's three corps at Gettysburg, were among this group. Also included were Major Henry Sibley (later General) and a host of lesser officers, which left the Regular Army in New Mexico greatly handicapped for lack of experienced leaders. It was at this stage that Colonel Canby arrived to take command in the Territory of New Mexico, which then included the area comprising the present-day New Mexico, Arizona, and a large portion of southeastern Colorado. Some 26 military posts and sub-posts were contained in this area, scattered from Fort Union to northeast New Mexico, to Fort Yuma in Arizona and Fort Garland in Colorado.

Early in 1861, General Sibley and Colonel Baylor moved into and occupied Fort Bliss with two mounted regiments of Texas volunteers, together with some artillery and other auxiliary groups. These men were hardened riders of the plains, dead shots, and armed with rifles, shotguns, and cavalry lances. They were indeed a formidable group of fighting men.

Canby hastily concentrated his troops at Fort Fillmore (four miles south of present day Las Cruces), at Fort Craig (three miles below San Marcial) and at Fort Union, knowing that the Confederate aim was the capture of Fort Union with its rich stores, munitions, and equipment. Canby also knew that their route must follow the Rio Grande, cross over to the Pecos by way of Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Las Vegas. He reasoned that Sibley must follow the water through the most populous area in order to subsist his men and animals. This deduction proved to be accurate.

New Mexico Militia troops, at the beginning of 1862, consisted of the First Regiment, New Mexico Cavalry, under command of Colonel Christopher (Kit) Carson, noted frontiersman, trapper, guide, and Indian fighter, and the First New Mexico Infantry

Regiment, commanded by Colonel Miguel Pino, both stationed at Fort Craig. Two other regiments were in process of being organized, one at Fort Union, to be called Fourth New Mexico Regiment of Cavalry, and the other at Fort Craig, which was to be the Third. Carson's regiment had some training and experience, although it was greatly under strength. Pino's was not only understrength, but composed, in the majority, of raw recruits not long organized into companies, while the other regiment was composed of completely new recruits, armed haphazardly with whatever weapons were handy. In addition to the New Mexico troops, there were 1,200 regular soldiers and one company of Colorado Volunteers at Fort Craig.

The Confederates began their move northward from Franklin (El Paso), Texas, July 27, 1861, with some 3,600 men. Fort Fillmore was quickly captured. Major Lynde, who commanded the Union garrison, attempted to flee to Fort Stanton, but was quickly overhauled by Baylor and 300 mounted men. Lynde ignominiously surrendered 500 regulars without firing a shot. This cowardly act resulted in his dismissal from the Army.

The capture of Fort Fillmore placed the southern portion of the Territory under Confederate control as far west as Yuma and Tucson. Colonel Baylor and General Sibley immediately began consolidating their gains by organizing local government, gathering supplies, and making other preparations for their advance northward, the objective being Fort Union. Early in February, 1862, these preparations were completed and two Texas Regiments, with their artillery and auxilary troops, some 2,400 strong, moved up the valley of the Rio Grande.

Fort Thorn, near present day Rincon, between Fillmore and Craig, was quickly abandoned by the Federal garrison, who fell back to Fort Craig. This increment raised the Fort Craig garrison to 3,700 men, including the 1,200 regulars. By the 20th of February, 1862, the Texans were camped on the east side of the river across from the Fort. That night, Captain James Graydon, a brave and versatile leader of the Independent Company of New Mexico Militia, who had previously scouted the enemy campsite, attempted, by a most ingenious and unique method, to blow up the enemy picket line, where all their horses and mules were tethered.

After midnight, Captain Graydon, accompanied by a trusted man, loaded two aged pack mules with high explosive, led them to within 200 yards of the Confederate picket lines, fired the fuses and turned them loose, thinking, of course, that the mules would go toward the other animals. However, mule-like, they did the unusual and chased after Graydon and his companion, who fled frantically toward the Rio Grande. The mules exploded on schedule, scattering mule meat over a wide area. The Confederates fell out, thinking they were being attacked, and great excitement

prevailed until it was discovered that no Federals were in evidence. This two-man raid failed its major purpose, but some good was accomplished in that the Confederate beef herd stampeded into the Union lines.

A hard battle was fought next day, in which the Federal forces were soundly defeated, the Texans capturing most of the Union artillery. The day was lost when Colonel Ben Roberts, a regular officer of wide experience, attempted to lead Carson's and Pino's militia regiments, together with an equal number of regular troops, across a hip deep river ford and into the face of the Texans who were behind a sand bank, armed with shotguns, rifles, and supported by artillery. The result was a foregone conclusion. Panic ensued in Robert's troops, regular and militia alike. Word went out to get back in the Fort as best they could, and singly and in small groups, Robert's men fled for the safety of the entrenchments at Fort Craig. The next day, the Texans continued their march toward Albuquerque, leaving behind Canby\s demoralized troops to reorganize under the protection of the walls of their now impotent Fort. Albuquerque and Santa Fe were captured in order, as the Texans continued toward their objective.

Canby's staff tried to place the blame for his defeat on the volunteer troops. However, the fact remains that he allowed an inferior force to put him on the defensive, defeat him on his own ground, and leave him sitting for more than 30 days at Fort Craig, while the enemy careened northward, toward Fort Union, until they were met and defeated at Apache Canyon (Battle of Glorieta) by Colorado and New Mexico Militia, and the regular troops which were stationed at Fort Union. Colonel Slough of the Colorado Volunteers commanded the Union troops. His second in command was Major John M. Chivington, who, guided by Captain Don Miguel Chaves and a group from the Fourth New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry (Militia from Fort Union), got in the rear of the Confederates and succeeded in destroying their wagon train which was bivouacked at the Rock Corral some eight miles behind the Confederate lines on the road to Galisteo.

The destruction of the Confederate supplies forced the Texans to beat a hasty retreat down the Rio Grande valley, and resulted in an almost total disintegration of their ranks as they fled to El Paso and on to San Antonio. Thus ended Confederate occupation of New Mexico for all time.

According to Colonel Canby and most historians, Carson's First New Mexico Cavalry, Graydon's Independent Company of New Mexico Militia, Dodd's Company of Colorado Militia, and McRae's Artillery were the outstanding units on the Federal side. Colonel Canby, to become Major General Canby, later distinguished himself as one of the most capable of all Union Generals. However, he and his staff attempted to explain his defeat at

Valverde by disparaging the quality of the volunteers under his command. He should have remembered that the morale of his regulars and volunteers was at a low ebb, due chiefly to the defection of the majority of his regular officers to the South. Poor food, disorganized supply, belated pay, poor organization, and Colonel Robert's rash charge were the real reasons for his defeat.

Shortly after the Civil War events recounted above, Colonel J. H. Carleton arrived with his California Column, relieved Colonel Canby and was in authority throughout the remainder of the war. Carleton's chief problem was not the Confederates, but the Navajo, Apache and the Indians of the Plains Tribes, who, during the preoccupation of the troops with the Confederates, had stepped up raids and depredations on ranchers and whole communities throughout the Territory.

Colonel Christopher (Kit) Carson, in command of his own First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry, campaigned in 1863-64 against the Navajos and succeeded in handing them a sound defeat for the first time since the American occupation. The majority of the tribe was captured and removed to Bosque Redondo near Fort Sumner. The resettlement was not a success and they were later returned to their present-day reservation. However, their power was broken and they ceased to be a major threat to the peace of New Mexico. Colonel Pino and his regiment also campaigned against the Navajos and Apaches during this period.

In November, 18 4, Colonel Carson was placed in command of a composite body of troops and instructed by General Carleton to proceed against the Commanches, Kiowas, some Araphoe, and Apaches which were encamped somewhere on the Canadian River in the Texas Panhandle. These Indians had been very troublesome, ranging far and wide in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Colorado - killing, burning, and stealing.

Carson immediately proceeded from Fort Bascom, near Conchas Dam, with a total strength of 14 officers, 321 enlisted men, and 75 Ute and Jacarilla Apache Indians who were enlisted as New Mexico Militia. In addition to the Indians, the New Mexico Militia troops included in this expedition were M Company, First Cavalry, New Mexico Militia, under command of Capt Deus, Company D, First Cavalry, New Mexico Militia, commanded by Captain Birney. Lt Colonel F. P. Abreu, First Infantry, New Mexico Militia, commanded the Infantry.

The Indians were located at an old adobe trading post, which had been established by the Bent brothers several years before as a trading outpost for Bent's Fort. The adobe fort was abandoned, but the walls still stood, thus providing a name for the battle of Adobe Walls. It is located some twenty-five miles northeast of the city of Borger, Texas, on the South Canadian River. Competent observers estimated that there were at least 2,800 warriors in the various Indian camps on the river and adjacent to the old adobe ruins.

Carson attacked at daylight on November 25, 1864, and through adept handling of his troops, particularly two mountain guns, prevented the Indians from making a complete concentration. The battle raged all day and the troops succeeded in burning and otherwise destroying a great portion of the Indians' shelter and food supplies. Carson's unique method of handling his artillery probably prevented a tragedy such as occurred to Custer at the Little Big Horn some twelve years later, since he was outnumbered to a greater degree than was Custer in his fight with the Sioux and Cheyenne.

All in all, the Battle of Adobe Walls was a victory, since it forced the Indians to disperse and seek food and shelter elsewhere and in small groups. It also spelled an end to Comanche domination of that area. Again the New Mexico Militia units involved acquitted themselves with great credit.

The Battle of Adobe Walls brought to a close major military action involving New Mexico's Militia against the Indian tribes. Some minor skirmishes later were had with Mescalero and Gila Apache raiders. Colonel Kit Carson, Pino, Abreu, and others had reduced the Indian problem to such a degree that no further major campaigns were necessary.

Units of Territorial Militia which participated in campaigns during the period, as listed in Muster Rolls and Payrolls to be found in the archives of the State Museum, are listed in Appendix II.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL GUARD

1866 - 1898

The First New Mexico Cavalry was mustered out of service in September, 1866, except for certain troops which were consolidated with a portion of the First New Mexico Infantry and continued in service as a part of the Territorial Militia. During the years 1868 to 1873 the troops of the Territory were often in the field against raiding Indians. From 1873 to 1879 Indian troubles practically ceased and the Territorial troops enjoyed a respite. In 1879 Apache raids broke out anew and the Militia was once more called into active service. Companies from Lake Valley, Los Lunas, Hillsboro, Chloride, Laguna, Silver City, and Shakespeare saw active service at various times from 1879 to 1883.

In June, 1882, officers commanding units of the Territorial Militia were directed and authorized to furnish sheriffs and constables with the necessary force to execute civil and criminal writs and processes, and to furnish mayors with forces sufficient to suppress mobs and riots and preserve the public peace. They were also directed to proceed against any desperados and bands of outlaws which might be operating in their neighborhood. These orders provided the best means of coping with a wave of outlawry that came as an aftermath to the Lincoln County War. The employment of the Militia in this manner was so successful that the Governor was able to declare the Territory free from lawless elements by April, 1883.

At the end of 1883, the New Mexico Territorial Militia was composed of two regiments of Infantry and one regiment of Cavalry. The regiment of Cavalry being a direct descendent of Colonel Kit Carson's First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry. These saw active service again during the spring of 1884 when the Apaches once again went on the warpath.

Early in 1885 an order was issued to officers of the Militia directing them to take their commands into the field at their discretion upon hearing of the approach of hostile Indians and they were further directed to cooperate in every way with the regular forces who were engaged in an armed effort to round up the Apaches once and for all. Different organizations of the Territorial Militia were kept in the field until April, 1886, when the long campaign was brought to a successful conclusion. During the remainder of this period there was but little active service and an association of commissioned officers of the Territorial Militia was formed to keep alive and increase interest in the armed forces of the Territory.

At the close of that year there were carried on the rolls, the First Regiment of Cavalry, the Second Regiment of Cavalry, the Third Regiment of Cavalry, and the First Regiment of Infantry. There was practically no change in the militia organization in 1887 and 1888. Recommendations were made to the legislature for the passage of a militia law, all regulations to date having been made by General Orders, and also an adequate appropriation was urged.

The Militia, not having seen any active service for a number of years, was reduced in size in 1891 so that by the end of that year it was composed of the First Regiment of Cavalry and the First Regiment of Infantry. This reduction was continued in later years and in 1894 the Territorial Militia consisted of a Squadron of Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry. In 1897 the Territorial Legislature finally passed a law providing for the National Guard of New Mexico and since that time it has been on a firm and established basis.

Units of Territorial Militia which participated in campaigns during the period, as listed in Muster Rolls and Payrolls to be found in the archives of the State Museum, are listed in Appendix III.

war a labeled of the street but will be see Young see Caratry See

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR AND REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

1898 - 1915

War with Spain was declared April 25, 1898. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, the First New Mexico Cavalry had but one Squadron, Troops, "E", "F", "G", and "H". It was under the Militia Authority of the Territorial Constitution. The President of the United States leved a quota of 340 men, as volunteers, for the Territory. Therefore, the four troops were made up partly of territorial militia and partly of volunteers.

On May 6, 1898, 13 officers and 340 enlisted men were sworn and mustered into military service of the United States. The next day Major James A. Massie, assistant surgeon and two stewards increased the strength to 14 officers and 342 enlisted men.

Later several requests were received for 50-75 or 100 additional volunteers to bring troops to maximum strength.

On June 28th another telegram came requesting 100 volunteers. New Mexico had already furnished 450 men, making a total of 550 men furnished.

Upon the muster into United States service, the Squadron was designated the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, but they were probably better known as "Rough Riders." The units and officers were as follows:

"E" Troop Capt. Frederick Muller 1st Lt William E. Griffin 2nd Lt Sherrard Coleman

"F" Troop Capt Maxamiliano Luna 1st Lt Horace W. Weakly 2nd Lt Maxwell Keyes

"G" Troop Capt W. H. H. Llewellyn 1st Lt John W. Green 2nd Lt David J. Leahy

"H" Troop Capt George Curry 1st Lt William H. Kelly 2nd Lt Charles L. Ballard



Oath of Allegiance - Rough Riders - In front of Old Palace, Santa Fe, May, 1898, Prior to Leaving for Cuba, Troop E - 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. # 1 - Thomas Hixon, # 2 - Grant Hill, # 3 - Col Cooper, U.S. Army - Swearing-In Rough Riders, # 4 - 1st Lt W. E. Griffin, # 5 - 2nd Lt Sherrard Coleman, # 6 - Capt. Fred Muller

At this point it should be noted that many of the officers and enlisted men of the "Rough Riders" later figured prominently in civic and military affairs of the State and Nation. Some of these were Capt. George Curry, later Governor of New Mexico; George Armijo, Corporation Commissioner; Lt David Leahy, District Judge; Capt Max Luna joined the Regular Army and died in the Phillippine Insurrection; Capt Fred Muller became Registrar of the U. S. Land Office in Santa Fe; Corporal Numa Frenger was District Judge for almost a lifetime; and many others.

The New Mexico Squadron joined the remainder of the regiment at San Antonio, trained at Tampa Florida, and there became part of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, with the 1st and 10th Cavalry, U. S. Army. This Brigade was integrated into a Cavalry Division under Major General Joseph Wheeler, and landed in Cuba on June 14, 1898. The "Rough Riders" participated in most of the fighting in Cuba, culminating their exploits by the well-known charge on San Juan Hill, where, led by their famous Colonel, Theodore Roosevelt, they achieved undying fame on the annals of that war.

On August 18, 1898 they returned to the United States, landing in New York and were in Camp Wykoff at Montauk Point, on Long Island.

They were demobilized September 15, 1898 and returned to Territorial control.

Also, on June 24, 1898, the President of the United States called on the Governor of New Mexico for four companies of infantry, composing a battalion with a strength of 15 officers and 424 enlisted men, for an infantry regiment to be known as First Territorial Regiment.

Myron H. McCord, Governor of Arizona was appointed by President McKinley, as Colonel of the regiment. D. D. Mitchell of New Mexico was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment was to be composed of units from Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Indian Territory. The Regiment then became known as: Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Indian Territory, united States Volunteer Infantry.

The Units furnished by New Mexico were:

Bn Hq Major Page B. Otero

"E" Co Capt John Borradaile
1st Lt L. H. Chamberlain
2nd Lt Louis McCrea



Troop "H" 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders) - Tampa, Florida

"F" Co Capt W. C. Reid
1st Lt W. O. Morrison
2nd Lt A. Lantzel

"G" Co Capt William Stover
1st Lt John Catron
2nd Lt. J. P. S. Mennet

"H" Co Capt A. B. Fall
1st Lt C. G. Cruickshank
2nd Lt N. E. Bailey

Dr. H. M. Smith was appointed assistant Surgeon

The New Mexico battalion was organized at Las Vegas and went into camp there. After the battalion was completed it was transferred to Ft. Whipple, Arizona, where it joined the contingent from that Territory. On August 18, 1898, while the New Mexico units were there a handsome flag (regimental colors) was presented to the battalion by the Citizens of New Mexico. (Note: The National Colors with streamers embroidered thereon; and the regimental colors with the streamer"Presented by Ladies and Citizens of New Mexico - War with Spain" are now in the National Guard Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico). After two months in Arizona, these troops were transferred to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky, where the regiment was completed by volunteers from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

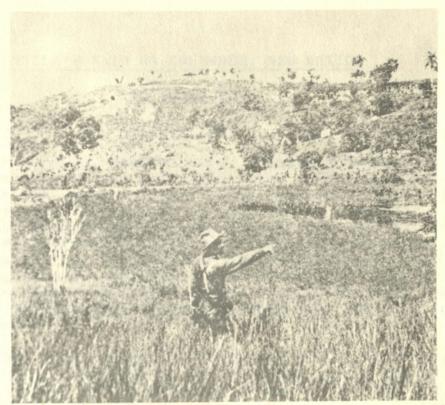
The end of the war found them in Camp Churchman, Georgia. These units and their officers were returned to Territorial control in February, 1899.

Many of these men, also, were famous and successful in later years.

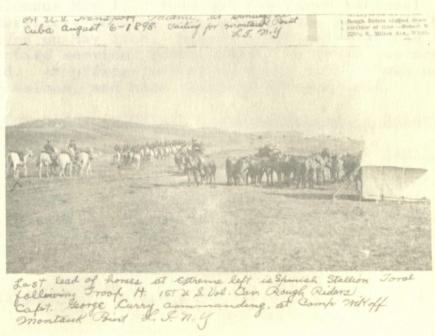
From 1899 to Statehood and thereafter, there were many reorganizations. The cavalry was reorganized into an infantry regiment, and a battery of field artillery was added. Thus National Guard affairs stood when Pancho Villa (Doroteo Aranjo) made his raid on Columbus at 4:00 A.M., March 6, 1916.



Troop of 1st U.S. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders) San Antonio, Texas, June 1898



San Juan Hill - Cuba - 1898



Troop "H" 1st U.S. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders) at Camp Wykoff, L.I.N.Y.

VILLA'S RAID ON COLUMBUS, NEW MEXICO

TO WORLD WAR I

1916 - 1917

On March 9, 1916, Pancho Villa, a Mexican bandit, or patriot, according to who tells the tale, raided Columbus, New Mexico, which was garrisoned by one squadron of the 13th U. S. Cavalry under command of Colonel Slocum. Several civilians and soldiers were killed and the town was put to the torch. Major Frank Tompkins commanding the squadron pursued Villa and his 600 men into Mexico killing some 80 and capturing some 20 prisoners, mostly wounded. This precipitated the Mexican Boarder service for the National Guard and resulted in Pershing's Punitive Expedition into the interior of Mexico.

Thirty men from Company I, First New Mexico Infantry, Deming, New Mexico, hearing of the raid and seeing the smoke, arrived at Columbus in the forenoon of March 9th and took over some of the duties of the 13th, releasing more members of that Regiment to form under arms. After the immediate threat of a return engagement had subsided, these National Guardsmen returned to Deming and were mobilized with their unit for border service.

The New Mexico National Guard was immediately alerted and Battery A, First New Mexico Field Artillery from Roswell arrived at Columbus May 12. This was the first National Guard Field Artillery unit on the border. The First New Mexico Infantry arrived on May 16th. However, all units of the State had been on active service, State status, in their own armories since the raid. An officer roster of July, 1916, shows units, dates of commissions, and home stations of each unit.

Staff of the Commander in Chief, Adjutant General's Department

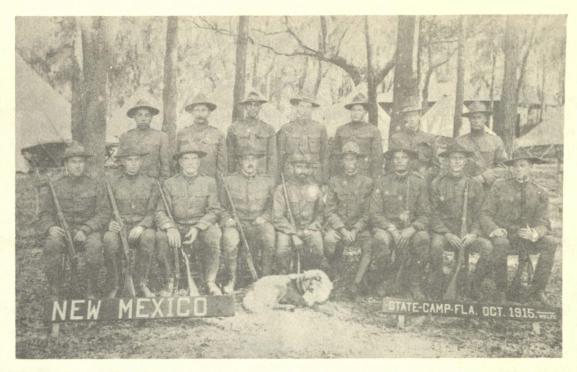
		Home Station	Commissioned
Brig Gen James Baca	Adj Gen	Santa Fe	21 Apr 1917
Major Edwin P. Webb	Asst Adj Gen	Santa Fe	8 Jun 1917
Major Robert C. Reid	Judge Adv	Santa Fe	8 Jun 1917
Major Bronson M. Cutting	Inspector Gen	Santa Fe	8 Jun 1917

Surgeon General

Col J. A. Massie

Santa Fe

8 May 1917



New Mexico National Guard Rifle Team - National Matches Held in Florida - 1915

Back Row: Unidentified except No 2, Sgt Feemster and No 6, Lt Archer W. Bedell

Bottom Row: No. 1-Lt DeBord, No. 2-Lt H. R. Miller, No. 3-Lt McHughes, No. 4-Unidentified, No. 5-Capt Carlos Vierra, No. 6-Unidentified, No. 7-Col Edmund C.Abbott, No. 8-Capt J. D. Atwood, No. 9-Capt Norman L. King.



Regimental Headquarters - 1st N. M. Inf. - Columbus, N. M. - 1916 Officers - 1st Row, Left to Right: Capt James Baca, Maj Norman L. King, Col Edmund C. Abbott, CO, 1st Lt Earl Wilson, Capt Edward L. Safford.

Back Row: 2nd Lt Archer W. Bedell, 2nd Lt Marshl G. DeBord, 2nd Lt John A. Lowe, 1st Lt James H. McHughes, 1st Lt John Gorman, 2nd Lt Michael Gorman, 1st Lt King O. Winsor.

Medical Corps

		Commissioned
Major H. B. Kauffman	Albuquerque	15 Dec 1910
1st Lt Perry M. Baker	Artesia	12 Apr 1916
1st Lt S. D. Swope	Deming	30 Jun 1916

First Infantry - Headquarters Santa Fe

Edmund C.	Abbot	Santa Fe	25 Feb 1909
		241104 1 0	2) 100 1/0/

Lt Colonel

W. C. Porterfield Silver City	1 Feb 1910
-------------------------------	------------

Majors

Arthur Bail (1st Bn)	Silver City	8 Feb 1911
Etienne P de Bujac (2d Bn)	Carlsbad	18 Jun 1917
Norman L. King (3rd Bn)	Santa Fe	13 Jul 1916

Regiment Staff

Capt Earl B. Wilson	Adjutant and Commanding Headquarters Company Santa Fe, March, 1917
Capt Fitz Warren Thompson	Supply Officer and Commanding Supply Company Albuquerque, June 1, 1908
2d It Archer W. Bedell	Assistant to Supply Officer

2d	Lt	Archer	W.	Bedell	Assistant to	Supply	Officer
					Albuquerque,	May 9,	1916

Battalion Staff

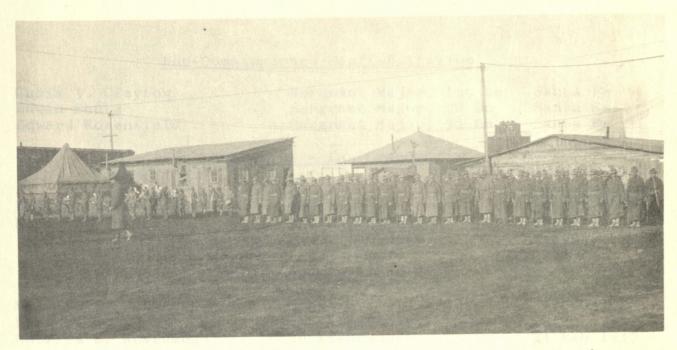
1st Lt J. (1st Bn)	Н.	McHughes	Cerrillos	30	Jun	1916
1st Lt J.	J.	McMillen	Tyrone	2	0ct	1916
(2nd Bn) 1st Lt J.	D.	Powers	Las Vegas	9	May	1916

State Property and Disbursing Officer for the United States

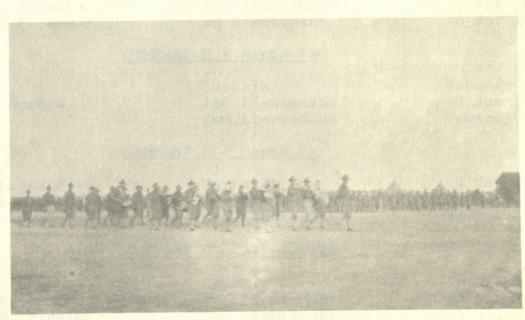
Capt James L.	Seligman	Santa Fe	21 Jul 1916
---------------	----------	----------	-------------

Non-Commissioned Staff-Regiment

Robert D. McElrath Dennis L. Snyder	Sergeant Major Supply Sergeant	Santa Fe Albuquerque
	Supply Sergeant Supply Sergeant	Vacancy Vacancy
Nathan Stern	Color Sergeant	Santa Fe
Marshall Lovelace	Color Sergeant	Santa Fe



Guard Mount - 1st N. M. Inf - Columbus, N.M. - 1916



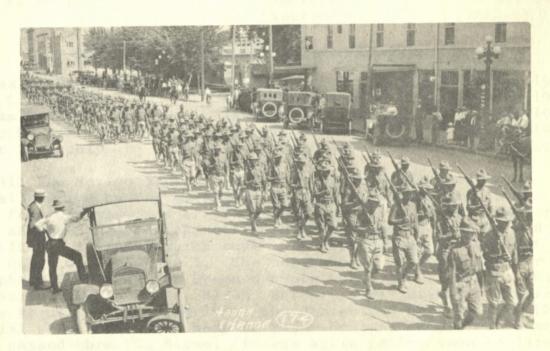
Regimental Parade - 1st N.M. Inf - Columbus, N.M. - 1916

Non-Commissioned Staff-Battalion

Cubia V. Clayton Edwin Shutz Edward Rosenfield		Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major,	2d Bn	Santa Fe Santa Fe Santa Fe
	COMPANY	A Las Cruces		
				Commissioned
Phillip E. Dessauer		Captain		30 Jun 1908
King O. Windsor		1st Lieutenant 2nd Lieutenant		20 Apr 1914 Vacancy
		Ziid Lieucenanc		vacancy
	COMPANY	B - Carlsbad		
William W. Dean		Captain		2 Jun 1913
Fred M. West		1st Lieutenant		2 Jun 1913
Charles E. Revenaugh	1	2d Lieutenant		24 Feb 1917
	COMPANY	C - Artesia		
J. D. Atwood		Captain		5 Feb 1915
John F. Newkirk		1st Lieutenant		13 Mar 1915
Richard D. Daugherit	СУ	2d Lieutenant		20 May 1913
	COMPANY	D - Las Cruces		
Gerald H. Totten		Captain		3 Feb 1915
Jesse A. Asaacks		1st Lieutenant		3 Feb 1915
Hazel La F. Keely		2d Lieutenant		6 Nov 1916
	COMPANY	E - Santa Fe		
		Captain		Vacancy
John M. Gorman		1st Lieutenant		3 Jan 1914
		2nd Lieutenant		Vacancy
	COMPANY	F - Santa Fe		
Edward L. Safford		Captain		9 May 1916
Marshall E. DeBord		1st Lieutenant		13 Jul 1916
John A. Lowe		2nd Lieutenant		24 Feb 1917
	COMPANY	G - Albuquerque		
Harry M. Peck		Captain		6 Nov 1916
Curley P. Duson		1st Lieutenant		27 Feb 1917
Howard B. Blackmar		2nd Lieutenant		6 Nov 1916
	COMPANY	H - Silver City		
Cyprian W. McSherry	7	Captain		15 Jan 1917
John C. Luikart		1st Lieutenant		27 Feb 1917
John B. Lassator		2nd Lieutenant		10 Aug 1916



1st N. M. Inf., Col E. C. Abbott, Commanding, Marching Down Central Ave., Albuquerque, 1917



1st N. M. Inf. on Central Ave., Albuquerque, 1917

COMPANY I - Deming

Arthur W. Brock	Captain	14	May	1917
John C. Watson	1st Lieutenant	14	May	1917
Clyde E. Ely	2nd Lieutenant	14	May	1917

COMPANY K - Clovis

Perry Keown	Captain	2 Jun 1915
Hobart R. Miller	1st Lieutenant	2 Jun 1915
Fred M. Calkins	2nd Lieutenant	24 Feb 1917

COMPANY L - Albuquerque

	Captain	Vacancy
	1st Lieutenant	Vacancy
Jerry H. B. Croaff	2nd Lieutenant	26 Apr 1917

COMPANY M - Clovis

Thomas J. Molinari	Captain	2 Oct 1911
James C. Compton	1st Lieutenant	3 Feb 1915
Thomas W. Noe	2nd Lieutenant	16 Jun 1916

MACHINE GUN COMPANY - Albuquerque

Walter R. Ames	Captain	15 Jan 1917
Edwin L. Holt	1st Lieutenant	6 Nov 1916
	2nd Lieutenant	Vacancy

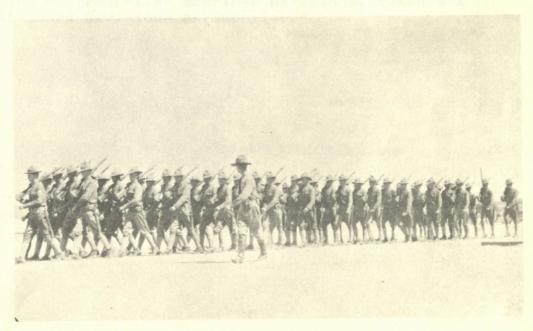
FIELD ARTILLERY, Battery A - Roswell

Charles M. De Bremond	Captain	24 Mar 1913
James C. Hamilton	1st Lieutenant	3 Apr 1913
William F. Hird	1st Lieutenant	3 Apr 1913
George M. Williams	2nd Lieutenant	29 May 1917
Walter E. Buchly	2nd Lieutenant	29 May 1917

All New Mexico National Guard units were mustered into Federal service by May 9, 1916. Battery A was ordered to Ft Bliss from Columbus and arrived there June 19. It was quartered with, and attached to, the 6th U. S. F. A. and there received the valuable training which made this battery one of the best known units of World War I. The outstanding military ability of Captain Charles M. De Bremond contributed materially to this reputation. While at Ft. Bliss, Battery A was signally honored by the Regular Army authorities who designated them to fire the official salute over the body of Major General Frederick Funston as it passed thru Ft. Bliss. It was again called upon to fire the salute for General Pershing on the occasion of his return from the Punitive Expedition. This unit was mustered out of Federal service on April 5, 1917 after more than 11 months of active service. It was recalled April 21, 1917 for World War I.



Co "I" 1st N. M. Inf., Albuquerque - 1917 Capt Clyde E. Ely, Commanding



Co "B" 1st N. M. Inf., Albuquerque - 1917 Capt. W. W. Dean, Commanding

The First New Mexico Infantry remained at Columbus during the entire period. The First New Mexico and the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry were the only National Guard troops which were attached to the Punitive Expedition. However, these two regiments did not accompany Pershing's troops into Mexico, but remained on the U. S. side of the border as a quick reserve. Mustered out in early April, 1917, the Regiment was within a few days again mustered into Federal service for duty in World War I.

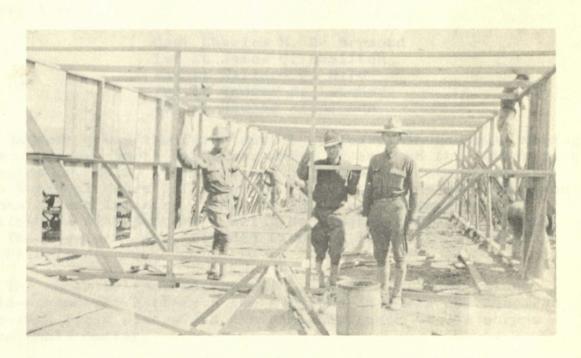
The service on the Border will never be forgotten by those Guardsmen who served there. There was no danger, but the monotony, physical discomfort, sand, heat, animal and insect pests, to say nothing of the cold nights and firy days, rendered the service anything but pleasant. Many fighting campaigns of later wars were more acceptable to the average soldier than "border service."

As has been explained in a previous chapter, the experience and training gained on the Border resulted in the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916. It speeded the mobilization for World War I and placed the National Guard in the "first line of defense" as may be adduced from the fact that the Guard furnished 17 of the 43 combat divisions which made up the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) of World War I.

It is worth noting that the German General Staff, in its rating of front-line American Divisions, named six National Guard Divisions as "Superior."



Btry "A" 1st N. M. F. A. Marching on Central Ave. Albuquerque, 1917



Barracks - Built with Soldier Labor - 1st N. M. Inf. Albuquerque, 1917

WORLD WAR I

Battery A, 146 F. A.

When war was declared with Germany on April 6, 1917, the National Guard of New Mexico consisted of one (1) Regiment of Infantry and one (1) Battery of Field Artillery. The organizations, officers and stations were substantially the same as given in the preceding chapter, relative to the Mexican Border service.

All units were mobilized in their respective armories and an intensive recruiting campaign conducted to build each to war strength. On June 1st, Battery A, 1st New Mexico Field Artillery, and all units of the First New Mexico Infantry were concentrated at Albuquerque. The camp there was named Camp Funston and was located east of Yale Avenue and fronting on Central. Much of the original camp is now occupied by the University dormitories, golf course and Johnson Gymnasium. Intensive and arduous training was immediately initiated and, due to the eleven months seasoning gained in border service, the troops were soon ready for action.

At the time of arrival at Albuquerque, the officers of Battery A were:

Capt Charles M. De Bremond 1st Lt James C. Hamilton 1st Lt Willard F. Hird 2nd Lt Ransom B. Letcher 2nd Lt Howard Middleton

Battery A was the first outfit to leave Albuquerque, moving to Camp Greene, North Carolina, where it arrived the latter part of September, 1917. There it was joined by two companies of Idaho National Guard Infantry and three companies of Washington National Guard Infantry. The six units were organized into the 146th FA with Battery A being designated Battery A, 146th FA. This Regiment was brigaded with the 148th FA to form the 66th FA Brigade.

The whole Brigade was moved to Camp Mills, Long Island, in mid-November. Battery A there turned in their old American three-inch field pieces and their mounts, much to the sorrow of the whole outfit.

The 66th FA Brigade was transported overseas in December, 1917, to Camp De Souge, near Bordeaux, France. There under French instructors the intricacies of modern field artillery were given intensive study. It should be noted here that the artillery of the United States Army, at this time, was completely outdated, making it necessary to re-arm all artillery units with guns of French manufacture. Therefore, the 66th Field Artillery Brigade sent details to the Puteau Arsenal in Paris where the first heavy mobile guns (155 mm GPF, now called "Long Toms") were issued to the AEF. Battery A received guns numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

After intensive training, the Brigade was sent to the front in July, 1918, and they assisted in stopping the German drive of that date, which had come within 50 miles of Paris. From that time until November 11, 1918, the Battery remained on the firing line at the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne and was credited with participation in four major battles. Later a defensive sector was added which entitled them to six battle stars. At the conclusion of hostilities, the four guns of Battery A had fired in excess of 14,000 rounds, each in actual combat. Major General Johnson Hagood, who at one time commanded the 66th Field Artillery Brigade, stated in his book, published in 1935, that this Brigade fired more rounds in combat than all the other American heavy mobile field artillery combined.

The 66th Brigade, upon arrival at the front, was designated Army Artillery, First Army. It was later changed to Corps Artillery, and upon departing for the Army of Occupation was redesignated as Army Artillery, Third Army. The Brigade was cited by letter from General John J. Pershing, commanding the AEF, for destroying the bridge at Chateau-Thierry, behind the German Army. This bridge served their main line of communication and its destruction materially contributed to the failure of the last great German offensive of that war.

Battery A served in the Army of Occupation (3rd Army) in the bridgehead east of the Rhine from December, 1918 to June, 1919. They returned to the United States and were demobilized at Fort Bliss, July 2, 1919. During this war, this organization was known to all field artillerymen in the AEF for its high morale and efficiency.

Much of the splendid record of Battery A was due to the ability and personality of its long time commander, Captain Charles M. DeBremond. He was an iron disciplinarian, fair and just, and endowed with the rare qualities of leadership

which made those under this command desire to follow him. Captain DeBremond was rapidly promoted to Major and Lt Colonel. He died in Roswell, New Mexico, in 1919, from the effect of poison gas which he encountered during the German attack at Chateau-Thierry in July, 1918. After his death, the Congress, in recognition of his superior qualities, posthumously awarded him a Distinguished Service Medal.

FIRST NEW MEXICO INFANTRY

Period

1917 - 1919

The First New Mexico Infantry mobilized in their Armories soon after war was declared on Germany. All units moved to Camp Funston, Albuquerque, on or about June 12, 1917. Due to its Mexican Border Service, it was soon well disciplined and basically well trained. Colonel E. C. Abbott of Santa Fe was in command of both the Regiment and Camp. Intensive training was carried out until early October, when the entire Infantry organization was ordered to Camp Kearny, California, near San Diego, where it joined the balance of the 40th Infantry Division composed of California, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah National Guard troops.

Immediately upon arrival of the New Mexico Regiment at Camp Kearny, it was reorganized into the 143rd and the 144th Machine Gun Battalions and the 115th Train Headquarters and Military Police. Some of the personnel were also assigned to the 145th Machine Gun Battalion, but not as a unit.

The 115th Train Headquarters and Military Police was composed of Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters and Supply Companies, First New Mexico Infantry. This organization was called into Federal service on May 9, 1916. It was mobilized at Columbus, New Mexico, and was a part of Major General Pershing's Punitive Expedition. It was mustered out of service April 5, 1917, and recalled and mustered into Federal service April 21, 1917, reporting at Camp Kearny October 19, 1917. It was commanded by Colonel E. C. Abbott, with Major Norman L. King, as Executive Officer.

The provisional M. P. force on duty in San Diego was relieved by degrees until on January 1, 1918, the newly established M.P. force had completely taken over at M.P. duties. The stockade at Camp Kearny was taken over, on its completion, by Train Headquarters and the necessary guards and other personnel detailed from the M.P. companies.

The two Military Police Companies A and B, 115th Military Police were organized with Captain Edward L. Safford and Captain Cyprian W. McSherry in command with 1st Lieutenants James H. McHughes and Thomas W. Noe, 2nd Lieutenants John A. Lowe and Robert L. Sessoms. The men for these companies were picked from those who had former experience as MPs with the Regiment at Columbus and Albuquerque and from the better material in the various companies of the First New Mexico Infantry.

FIRST NEW MEXICO INFANTRY

Period

1917 - 1919

The First New Mexico Infantry mobilized in their Armories soon after war was declared on Germany. All units moved to Camp Funston, Albuquerque, on or about June 12, 1917. Due to its Mexican Border Service, it was soon well disciplined and basically well trained. Colonel E. C. Abbott of Santa Fe was in command of both the Regiment and Camp. Intensive training was carried out until early October, when the entire Infantry organization was ordered to Camp Kearny, California, near San Diego, where it joined the balance of the 40th Infantry Division composed of California, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah National Guard troops.

Immediately upon arrival of the New Mexico Regiment at Camp Kearny, it was reorganized into the 143rd and the 144th Machine Gun Battalions and the 115th Train Headquarters and Military Police. Some of the personnel were also assigned to the 145th Machine Gun Battalion, but not as a unit.

The 115th Train Headquarters and Military Police was composed of Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters and Supply Companies, First New Mexico Infantry. This organization was called into Federal service on May 9, 1916. It was mobilized at Columbus, New Mexico, and was a part of Major General Pershing's Punitive Expedition. It was mustered out of service April 5, 1917, and recalled and mustered into Federal service April 21, 1917, reporting at Camp Kearny October 19, 1917. It was commanded by Colonel E. C. Abbott, with Major Norman L. King, as Executive Officer.

The provisional M. P. force on duty in San Diego was relieved by degrees until on January 1, 1918, the newly established M.P. force had completely taken over at M.P. duties. The stockade at Camp Kearny was taken over, on its completion, by Train Headquarters and the necessary guards and other personnel detailed from the M.P. companies.

The two Military Police Companies A and B, 115th Military Police were organized with Captain Edward L. Safford and Captain Cyprian W. McSherry in command with 1st Lieutenants James H. McHughes and Thomas W. Noe, 2nd Lieutenants John A. Lowe and Robert L. Sessoms. The men for these companies were picked from those who had former experience as MPs with the Regiment at Columbus and Albuquerque and from the better material in the various companies of the First New Mexico Infantry.

On July 26, 1918, orders were received for movement overseas. On 10 August, 1918, Companies A and B and Train Headquarters sailed in the British Freighter "Port Dennison" for France. On August 24th, while in sight of land off Le Havre, the ship encountered a submarine which was sunk by three accompanying destroyers. The ship docked safely at noon, and after twenty-four hours in a British rest camp, the New Mexicans boarded a train for La Guerche, which they reached on August 27. At this time the entire 40th Infantry Division was transformed into a Depot Division. Needless to say, this was a bitter disappointment to all concerned.

In October, 1918, A and B Companies MPs were consolidated into the 40th Division Military Police Company and placed under the command of Captain Edward L. Safford. Colonel Abbott continued to command Train Headquarters. Although the service overseas of these units were seemingly prosaic, they performed their duties well and the personnel had an excellent reputation for their discipline and efficiency.

The 40th Division moved to Revigny in mid-October, 1918, where it continued the same type of duty until early January, 1919, when they were ordered to Castres, forty kilometres south of Brodeaux, to await shipment home. In due course orders arrived and the New Mexico contingent of the Division loaded aboard ship near Bordeaux and sailed for home April 6, 1919. Arriving in New York on April 17, and quartered at Camp Mills, Long Island, they were sent in two groups for Fort Bliss, Texas and Camp Kearny, California, where the personnel were discharged in late April and early May, 1919. The units were returned to State control to be revived into elements of the 111th Cavalry and 120th Engineers in 1920 and 1921.

143rd Machine Gun Battalion

The 143rd was formed from the First and Second Battalion, First New Mexico Infantry on October 20, 1918, and had the lettered designation of A, B, C, and D, and was the Divisional Battalion and not a part of any brigade; the Brigade Battalions being the 144th and 145th. Later the Divisional set-up was changed so that each of the Brigade Battalions had four instead of three lettered companies. Company C of the 143rd commanded by Captain Jefferson D. Atwood of Roswell, was transferred to the 144th and Captain Tooten's Company, which was originally D Company of the 143rd, became D Company of the 145th.

As thus organized, the 143rd trained with the 40th Division at Camp Kearny and went overseas in July, 1918. Promoted to Major and transferred to the 37th Division, Major Atwood saw action in Belgium. Colonel Atwood, who headed a law firm in Roswell was always active in military affairs and prominent in civic matters in New Mexico.

After their arrival in France, the 143rd was occupied in forwarding replacements with headquarters at Mintou (Cher) until October, 1919, when together with the 159th Infantry Regiment, the Battalion was transferred to Pont de Metz (Somme) in the neighborhood of Amiens, to take over the work of the Second Corps Provisional Replacement Battalion. After the Armistice was signed, the Battalion again joined the 40th Division in the Bordeaux embarkation area where it was filled with casuals for transportation home. They arrived in New York in late April, 1919, and the larger part of the personnel were discharged at Fort Bliss in May. The organization was returned to State control to be activated once more as units of the 111th Cavalry and 120th Engineers, New Mexico National Guard, in 1920-1921.

144th Machine Gun Battalion

The 144th Machine Gun Battalion was formed in October, 1918, from the Third Battalion and the Machine Gun Company of the First New Mexico Infantry, with Major Etienne P de Bujac of Carlsbad as its first commander. Major Bujac soon resigned and was replaced by several field grade officers in sequence. The Battalion left Camp Kearny with 28 officers and 748 enlisted men for overseas service on July 29, 1918. After a short stay at Camp Mills, Long Island, they boarded the transport HMS "Vauban" at Brooklyn and landed at Le Havre, France, on August 24. With the remainder of the 40th Division they proceeded to La Cuerche, where they arrived on August 27.

The Battalion marched from La Guerche to Torteron (cher) where Companies B, C, and D, remained. Company A, Battalion Headquarters and the Sanitary Detachment proceeded to Jouet Sur la Aubois where Headquarters was established. Once established there, the units began their daily drill schedules, training men as machine gun replacements for the active combat divisions. Literally hundreds of replacements were trained and forwarded for combat while at this station. Duty of this kind is the most monotonous of all. However, members of the 144th took great pride in their work and replacements trained by them were eagerly sought by front line divisions.

On October 29, Company A, Headquarters and the Sanitary Detachment joined at Torteron with Companies B, C, and D, to march to Nerondes. Entraining at Nerondes to Vaits Torey they arrived there on October 31. Later, the Battalion marched to Champs Sur Marne where they absorbed the 2nd Provisional Replacement Battalion and continued the work of drilling and equipping casuals for front line duty. In March, they were assembled in the Bordeaux Area for shipment to the United States where they arrived in April 1919. Most of the personnel were discharged at Fort Bliss, Texas, in late April.

Band, First New Mexico Infantry was redesignated Band, 159th Depot Brigade, and transferred to Camp Tayler, Kentucky, where it remained through the war period.

Medical Detachment, First New Mexico Infantry was divided between the 115th Engineers and the 144th Machine Gun Battalion.

The organization was returned to State control and reorganized into elements of the 111th Cavalry and 120th Engineers, New Mexico National Guard in 1920 and 1921.

111TH CAVALRY, NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD

Period 1921 - 1939

At the close of World War I, New Mexico's Infantry Regiment and Battery A of Roswell were returned to State control and remained dormant for a short period. In 1921 these units were reorganized into the 111th Cavalry, 120th Engineers (less 1st Bn) and Battery A, 158th Field Artillery. During the trial and error period of these organizations many changes were made, making it necessary to take up the history of each in turn.

111TH CAVALRY

The nucleus of what was to become the 111th Cavalry was formed during July, 1920 and the early months of 1921. That October five troops encamped at Fort Bliss, Texas, coming from Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Carlsbad, Deming, and Estancia. No encampment was held in 1922 because nearly all Cavalry personnel had seen months of duty at Gallup during a coal strike.

At the time of the 1923 encampment, again at Fort Bliss, the regiment was beginning to take form and in March, 1924, the organization was completed, with Colonel Norman L. King in command. Colonel King headed the organization and led it efficiently until his death in January, 1933. He was succeeded in command by his Executive Officer, Lt Colonel Clyde E. Ely. Colonel Ely requested retirement in July, 1939, and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier General and retired. His successor was Lt Colonel Charles G. Sage, who was promoted to Colonel immediately following General Ely's retirement.

Beginning with the 1929 encampment, the 111th Cavalry changed its place of training from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Camp Maximiliano Luna, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

In 1933, the majority of officers and men of the regiment were on strike duty, again at Gallup, for nearly four months. This was the last strike duty performed by the Guard in the State.

During the years 1921 through 1934, many minor changes were made in the Regiment relative to organization and transfer of units. The most important changes were the removal of the Service Troop from Portales to Clovis in March, 1926. It was redesignated as the Machine Gun Troop, 111th Cavalry, March 15, 1939. Troop A at Estancia was transferred to Albuquerque



Supply School for National Guard Officers, Albuquerque - June 1926
Back Row: Left to Right - No 1. Capt John C. Luikart, 2. 1st Lt Memory H.
Cain, 3. Capt. William A. Poe, 4, Capt Ernest E. Airheart, 5. Capt Stuart
Stirling, 6. Capt Dale C. Lane, 7. 1st Lt Nathan I. Reiter, 8. Capt Alonzo
E. Kaessner, 9. Sgt John F. McBride, Sgt-Instructor, Art.
2nd Row: Nos 1 and 2 - Not Identified, 3. 1st Lt Albert Jiminez, 4. 2d Lt
Martin C. Sundt, 5. Capt Owen L. Wood, 6. 2nd Lt Howard Woods, 7. Major
H. P. Saunders, Jr., 8. Major Antonio Lucero, USP&DO, 9. 1st Lt John H.
Veale, C. E. Instructor
3rd Row: 1. Capt. Charles W. Latimer, Cav. DOL, Instructor, 2. Maj Shockley,
QMC Instructor, 3. Col Norman L. King, CO, 111th CAV., 4. Brig Gen Vincent
Jaeger, The Adjutant General, 5. Col Joseph W. Lowe, CO, 120th Engrs., 7.
Capt Lester A Sprinkle, Cav. DOL, Senior Instructor
4th Row: 1. Capt Harry M. Peck. 2. Not Identified, 3. Capt Grant H. Mann
4. Sgt 1CL Isaac P. McKinney, Deml., Sgt-Instructor, Cav. 5. Maj Richard H. Buvens

in 1930 and Troop K was removed from Clayton to Taos in 1929. After these changes the Regiment remained static until the fall of 1939 when it was redesignated the 207th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft).

The roster which follows lists the officers, their assignments, unit locations and the date of Federal recognition of each organization as it stood on July 1, 1938.

Headquarters, Silver City, March 6, 1924

Clyde E. Ely	Colonel Commanding	Silver City
Charles G. Sage	Lt Col, Ex Off	Deming
Eugene B. Baca	Captain, Adjutant	Santa Fe
Henry M. Miller	Captain, P&T Off	Caballo Dam
Oliver B. Witten	Captain, Supply Off	Deming
Frederick B. Howden, Jr	Captain, Chaplain	Roswell
William F. Ely	1st Lt, Per. Adj.	Silver City

Medical Detachment, Albuquerque, July 25, 1929

Geroge T. Colvard	Major, MC	Deming
Truman I. Means	Captain, VC	Santa Fe
Michael V. Berardinelli	Captain, DC	Santa Fe
Norman G. Cobbett	Captain, VC	Las Vegas
Richard M. Riley	Captain, MC	Albuquerque
Paul M. Rice	1st Lt, MC	Albuquerque

Headquarters Troop, Albuquerque, July 26, 1920

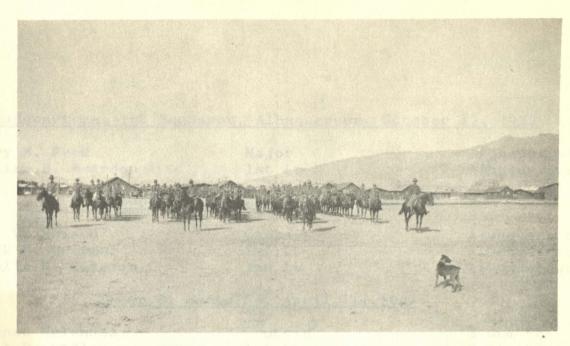
Albert F. Marth	Captain	Albuquerque
James H. Hazlewood	1st Lt	Albuquerque
William C. Schuetz	1st Lt	Albuquerque
Walter J. Brueggemann	2nd Lt	Albuquerque

Machine Gun Troop, Clovis, April 1, 1926

Samuel W. Morgan	Captain	Clovis
Winnifred C. Dorris	1st Lt	Clovis
Charles M. Taylor	1st Lt	Clovis
Vacancy	2nd Lt	Clovis

Band, Albuquerque, May 6, 1929

Carl L. Cramer W. O. Albuquerque



Hq Troop, 111th Cav - Ft Bliss, Texas - 1925



Bridge built by Hq Troop, 111th Cav.

Headquarters, 1st Squadron, Albuquerque, October 12, 1922

Harry M. Peck William B. Reardon Major 1st Lt Albuquerque Albuquerque

Troop A, Albuquerque, May 1, 1930

Paul W. Howard Frank H. Grimmer Orvella R. Coleman Captain 1st Lt 2nd Lt

Albuquerque Albuquerque Albuquerque

Troop B, Santa Fe, April 11, 1921

Alfonso Melendez James E. Sadler Henry R. Pacheco

Captain 1st Lt 2nd Lt Santa Fe Santa Fe Santa Fe

Headquarters, 2nd Squadron, Deming, August 3, 1923

Memory H. Cain Claud W. Stump

Major 1st Lt Deming Deming

Troop E, Deming, June 18, 1921

Paul W. Schurtz Vacancy Gerald B. Greeman Captain 1st Lt 2nd Lt Deming Deming Deming

Troop E, Silver City, May 11, 1923

John W. Turner, Jr Clyde E. Ely, Jr Alvin L. Bayne Captain 1st Lt 2nd Lt

Silver City Silver City Silver City

Headquarters, 3rd Squadron, Clovis, July 14, 1929

John C. Luikart Benjamin W. Fields

Major 1st Lt Clovis Deming

Troop I, Carlsbad, July 28, 1920

Virgil 0. McCollum John . Sellmeyer Robert J. Compton Captain 1st Lt 2nd Lt Carlsbad Carlsbad Carlsbad



Hq Troop, 111th Cavalry - Ft Bliss, Texas - 1925



Horse Drawn Ambulance - Med Det, 111th Cav. Ft Bliss, Texas - 1925

Troop K. Taos, May 12, 1929

Palemon R. Martinez Captain Taos Cecil L. Clemmons 1st Lt Taos Vacancy 2nd Lt Taos

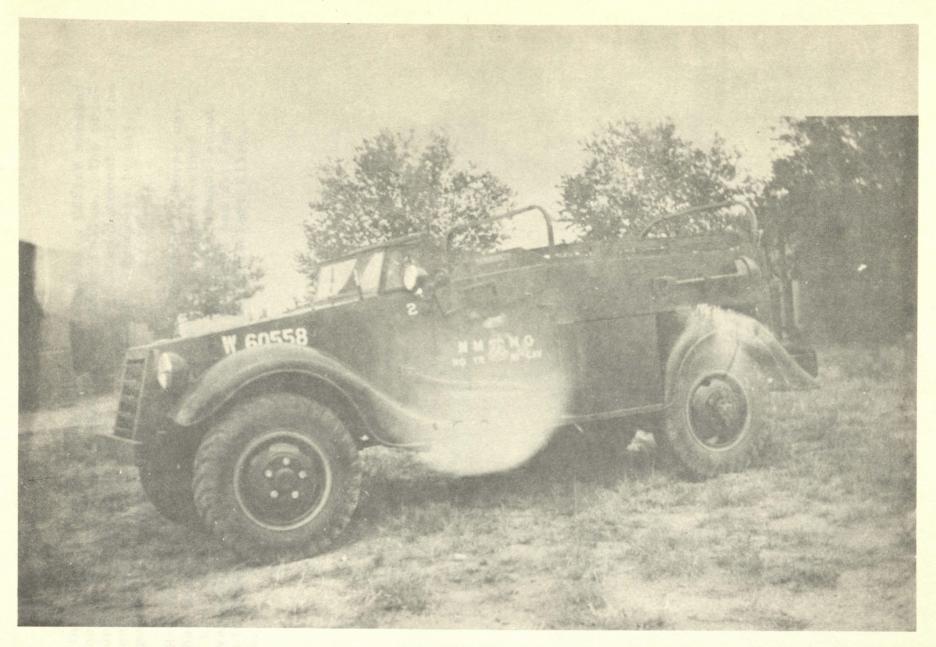
During the period 1935 to 1939, men and officers of the 111th performed a variety of State duties, ranging from Martial Law in San Miguel County in 1937 to fighting a grsshopper invasion in Union County in 1935. Men of the 120th Engineers, the State Staff and the 111th Cavalry, together with the horses of the Cavalry, acted as the British soldiers, mounted and foot, in the moving picture "The Light That Failed" and were on location for thirty (30) days at the site of present day Los Alamos. This picture was made by Paramount in 1939.

Units from the 111th and the 120th were called for active duty to aid in the search for the Lorius-Heberer families who had disappeared in New Mexico on May 24, 1935. Others searched for mountain climbers who had fallen to their death, aided in nine floods, two forest fires and frequently searched for hunters and children lost in the mountains.

Officers and enlisted men from the entire National Guard participated in staging the National Guard Association of the United States Conference in Santa Fe in 1935, one of the largest gatherings of its kind ever assembled in the Ancient City. On this occasion all National Guard Air Units attended and New Mexico Guardsmen acted as ground crews. Some 72 planes were assembled, which was quite a large number for the Santa Fe Air Field of 1935.

In 1936 the Adjutant General's Office sponsored the building of a stadium and horse show ring in Camp Luna, during the Regiment's annual encampments, staged horse shows that brought horsemen from all over the Southwest to compete with the best of the 111th Cavalry and the 7th and 8th United States Cavalry from Fort Bliss. These shows were heavily attended and greatly enhanced interest in the improved breeding and training of mounts. Officers and men of the 111th took particular interest in promoting horsemenship and animal improvement and training. Late in 1939, when the Regiment ceased to exist as Cavalry, most of their mounts ranged in breeding from one-half to full blooded thoroughbreds.

The horse show stadium and show ring was built of native stone in a natural amphitheater and seated 1,500 persons.



M13 SCOUT CAR
Scout Car - M13 - Hq Troop, 111th Cav.

Captain Eugene B. Baca of the Adjutant General's Office managed the show, assisted by the late Colonel Grove Collum. The primary purpose of the show was to create a greater interest in the Regiment's primary mode of transportation. Needless to say, this purpose was accomplished.

However, the end came for this fine Regiment. Horse cavalry had been in an increasing state of obsolescence since World War I and in 1939 War Department pressure brought about a conversion to Coast Artillery (AA). It was a sad day for many old timers when the horses were shipped to Fort Riley, Kansas.



DONATED BY GEN. PECK

Group of Officers, Enlisted Men, and Distinguished Citizens of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1931
Left to Right, Standing: Staff Sgt Leslie V Lyng, Deml Sgt-Instructor, Engrs, 2. Not Identified, 3. Capt Harry M Peck, 4. Col Norman L King, 5. Gov Richard C. Dillon, 6. Lt Col E P
Moore, 7. Lt Col J. J. DeParslin, 8. Lt Col Hugh M Milton, 9. Lt Col Clyde E Ely, 10. Capt
Barr, VC, 11. Not Identified, 12. Capt John B Baker, 13. Capt Albert F Marth
Left to Right, Kneeling: 1. Sgt James T Anderson, 2. Sgt James H Hazelwood, 3. ____Schumann,
4. Sgt James E. Sadler, Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8 Not Identified, 9. Sgt Norman J Timms, 10. ____
Loveless, Nos. 11 & 12 Not Edentified.

45TH DIVISION

45TH DIVISION STAFF

CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER

Hugh M. Milton, II

Lt Colonel

State College

When the 120th Engineers became a part of the 45th Division - which in those days consisted of the National Guard of Colorado, Arizona, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, each of the four states was allotted DIVISION STAFF positions, based upon the proportion of troops in their respective states. New Mexico having one battalion of engineers had only one division staff position.

Initially, this was given to Philip S. Donnell who was Dean of Engineering at New Mexico State University, and an electrical engineer. He was the Signal Officer of the 45th Division for many years.

In 1930 Donnell went to Oklahoma A&M College as Dean of Engineering. He resigned his commission in the New Mexico National Guard and was immediately commissioned in the Oklahoma National Guard, and was assigned as Signal Officer.

The next position which was open was allotted to New Mexico. Soon afterwards the Chemical Officer was authorized for the Division Staff and Hugh M. Milton, II was appointed to the position as Major. He was appointed Chemical Warfare Officer in 1930 and three months later the position was raised to the rank of Lt Colonel, and he was promoted. He held this position until the Division was called into active service in 1940.

And were recommon 25. 1972. And appealed to any Finder at the sea And were recommon - Company E at Sycommon on January 1 . A And and Company E at his Vegra un Votenberg 15, and a commarks 1, 1928, Company 2 And applicated and management

45TH DIVISION

120TH ENGINEERS (LESS FIRST BN)

Period

1921 - 1939

The 120th Engineer Regiment first came into being after World War I as a result of the reorganization of the National Guard after that War. However, many of the officers and men who took part in this reorganization had previous active service as members of the First New Mexico Infantry on duty at Columbus, New Mexico, during the period of "Watchful Waiting," on the Mexican border during the trouble which preceded the Big Show overseas, and during World War I.

In World War I, the First New Mexico Infantry became part of the 40th Division and saw service overseas. Even that experience, however, did not exhaust the desire of the New Mexicans to serve their country under arms, if necessary, so when the National Guard was reorganized in the light of war experience, they hastened to form a battalion of Engineers which was Federally recognized as the First Engineers, New Mexico National Guard, with units located as follows:

Headquarters and Service Company at Las Cruces on June 20, 1921.

Company A at Las Cruces on June 21, 1921.

Company B at Mountainair on June 3, 1921.

Company C at Alamogordo on June 30, 1921.

On August 17, 1921, the 2nd Battalion Headquarters was organized and Federally recognized at Las Cruces and the above listed companies were designated Headquarters and Service, D, E, and F.

On May 2, 1922, this unit was redesignated as the 137th Engineers, a General Service Regiment assigned to the Eight Corps Area. Again, on the following year, February 23, 1923, the designation was changed to the 120th Engineers and became the Combat Engineers component of the 45th Division, composed of National Guard troops of Colorado, Arizona, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

On September 28, 1923, Companies E and F were disbanded and were reorganized - Company E at Socorro on January 24, 1924 and Company F at Las Vegas on November 13, 1923. On March 1, 1928, Company D was disbanded and reorganized at Albuquerque on March 2, 1928. These units and their locations remained static until they were ordered to active duty for World War II.

Regimental Headquarters was organized and Federally recognized at Las Cruces on June 8, 1924. At this time the combat regiment was completely organized, with all of the First Battalion in Oklahoma, the headquarters State of the 45th Division.

The Medical Detachment (less the Medical Detachment, 1st Battalion) was organized at Las Cruces on June 12, 1928.

Organizations and stations of the 120th Engineers as they existed in 1936 were as follows:

Regimental Headquarters, Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Medical Detachment (Less Medical Detachment 1st Bn),
Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Headquarters and Service Company, Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Headquarters, First Battalion, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Company A, Wetumka, Oklahoma.
Company B, Idabel, Oklahoma.
Company C, Norman, Oklahoma.
Medical Detachment, 1st Battalion, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Headquarters Second Battalion, Las Vegas, New Mexico.
Company D, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Company E, Socorro, New Mexico.
Company F, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

The first Field Training of the 120th Engineers, New Mexico National Guard, was conducted at Fort Bliss, Texas, in October, 1921.

On July 3, 1924, the 120th Engineers (less 1st Battalion) conducted their Field Training at the camp site at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and excepting 1938, when the regiment participated in the Third Army Manoeuvres at Fort Bliss, Texas, and vicinity, this regiment trained at Las Vegas.

The First Battalion from Oklahoma trained with the remainder of the regiment at Las Vegas during the years 1936 and 1937, making the movement entirely by motor transportation.

The Roster which follows shows the officers, stations, and date of unit Federal Recognition, as it existed on July 1, 1938:

Headquarters, Las Cruces, June 8, 1924

Uil Lane	Colonel	Las Cruces
Richard H. Buvens	Lt Colonel	Las Cruces
Henry D. Buchanan	Captain-Chaplain	Las Cruces
William M. Harvey	Captain	Las Cruces
Gerald H. Hines	Captain	Las Cruces

Medical Detachment (less MD, 1st Bn), Las Cruces, June 12, 1928

Henry C. Schipman	Captain	VC	Las Cruces
Richard Hall	Captain	DC	Las Cruces
Leland S. Evans	Captain	MC	Las Cruces

Headquarters & Service Company

Clint G. Smith	Captain	Las Cruces
Eugene F. Islas	2nd Lt	Las Cruces
George S. Shriner	2nd Lt	Las Cruces
Vacancy	W. O.	Las Cruces

Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, Las Vegas, August 17, 1921

Lewis G. Frantz	Major	Las	Vegas
Gerardo G. Garcia	1st Lt	Las	Cruces

Company D. Albuquerque, March 2, 1928

Roy W. Johnson	Captain	Albuquerque
John P. McFarland	1st Lt	Albuquerque
James F. Bezemek	2nd Lt	Albuquerque

Company E, Socorro, January 24, 1924

Thomas P. Wooton	Captain	Socorro
James O. Gibbons	1st Lt	Socorro
Matt H. Fritz	2nd Lt	Socorro

Company F. Las Vegas, November 13, 1923

Robert S. Whipple	Captain	Las Vegas
Carlos V. Gallegos	1st Lt	Las Vegas
Harry R. Phillips	2nd Lt	Las Vegas

The New Mexico portion of the 120th was always noted for its know-how and dependability. During the greater part of this period Company D at Albuquerque and Headquarters Company at Las Cruces had many college students from State College and the University of New Mexico occupying all ranks in their units. At one time these companies had the athletic coaches of both schools (Captains Roy W. Johnson and Gerald H. Hines). In light of this fact, it is not surprising that their key men were members of their respective football squads. The writer, who worked with them for many years, can testify that these companies could and would do anything they were called upon to do.

During most of these years Company F at Las Vegas was commanded by Captain Lewis G. Frantz, whose sagacity, courage and leadership was later amply proven im many campaigns of World War II. Captain James O. Gibbons, commanding Company E of Socorro, also distinguished himself in the rough going through Sicily and the Italian Peninsula. In the latter part of this period a young college student named Richard Monte Strong enlisted in Company D, more of him in the appendix of this document.

The 120th Engineers, as a part of the 45th Infantry Division, were among the first National Guard troops to be called for World War II.

CONVERSION OF 111TH CAVALRY

To The

200TH COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

Period 1939 - 1940

Early in 1939 the Adjutant General's Office obtained consent of the War Department to convert the 111th Cavalry to Coast Artillery. However, such consent was based on the proposition that the State of New Mexico enlarge its Armory facilities sufficiently to accommodate the extra men and equipment which would comprise a Coast Artillery Regiment. No funds were available in the regular appropriation for such a purpose. Therefore it became necessary to seek out other sources to obtain the necessary monies.

In order to solve the fiscal situation, Governor John E. Miles, following the action of the President of the United States, declared a limited emergency and in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General of New Mexico rendered October 27, 1939, directed State Treasurer French to furnish funds for all legitimate pay and expenses of men and officers called to active duty and to provide the necessary funds for housing the additional equipment needed for the Coast Artillery Regiment.

The State Treasurer questioned the authority of the Governor in this matter and the Adjutant General filed a mandamus suit against the State Treasurer to force compliance with the State Constitution and State laws cognate thereto, relative to the power of the Governor to declare an emergency, and to direct the State Treasurer to provide the expense of execution of such declaration.

The Supreme Court took the case on original jurisdiction and a decision in favor of The Adjutant General was handed down. On February 2, 1940, the Court denied a motion for rehearing and the way was cleared to start the conversion of the 111th Cavalry to Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft). The National Guard Bureau immediately authorized The Adjutant General to proceed. This court case had widespread effect upon the power of the Governor, and for the first time clearly defined his control over the National Guard in peace time, particularly relative to defraying pay and expenses of officers and enlisted men called to active duty. This case is cited in New Mexico Statutes as "Charlton vs French."



REGIMENTAL COLORS, 200th COAST ARTILLERY (AA) Governor's Day Ceremonies - Camp Luna - Aug 1940

Soon after this decision Colonel Sage and several enlisted men were called to active duty. Colonel Sage was assigned as Executive Officer to The Adjutant General and placed in charge of the conversion.

Construction and remodeling of armories to accommodate the equipment were started forthwith. In June of 1940, a school for officers was held on the campus of the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, with the cooperation of the Regular Army Coast Artillery. Over 100 non-commissioned officers of the Regiment attended this school on a volunteer, non-pay basis. By July, 1940, the conversion was completed and the equipment arriving. By August 90% of the material had arrived and Annual Field Training was held as usual at Camp Luna and for the first time the 200th Coast Artillery (AA) Regiment was assembled as a unit. Demonstration firing of anti-aircraft guns was conducted. The Regiment was first designated as the 207th, but at its own request had been changed to the 200th prior to August of 1940, to enable a famous New York National Guard regiment to retain the use of number "7."

So passed another milepost in the military annals of the New Mexico National Guard.



3" Guns of 200th Coast Artillery in Firing Position Camp Luna - Aug 1940

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

1921 - 1941

The National Defense Act of 1916 provided for Federally recognized State's Adjutants General and the USP&DO, but did not provide for a State Staff. However, beginning in 1921, the Congressional Appropriation Act, in a Rider, carried funds and authority for Federal recognition of a State Staff. This was renewed each appropriation during this period. Under this setup, New Mexico was allotted the following Federally recognized grades:

1 - Colonel - Adjutant General's Department (State AG)

1 - Captain - Adjutant General's Department

1 - Captain - Chemical Warfare Service

1 - Major - Inspector General's Department

1 - Major - Judge Advocate General's Department

1 - Major - Ordnance Department

1 - Major - Quartermaster (USP&DO)

1 - Captain - Quartermaster

Under provisions of State law, The Adjutant General of New Mexico was commissioned a Brigadier General, although his Federal status was in the grade of Colonel.

In addition to the foregoing, 21 enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps were allotted to the State. The duties of the officers and enlisted men of the State Staff Corps and Departments were variable and not clearly set forth in National Guard Regulations. The Quartermaster group were to be trained to assist the USP&DO during Annual Training periods and in the event of mobilization were under his command. The chief peace-time function for the remainder of the staff was manpower procurement planning, which in its early stages was confined solely to National Guard recruitment and was a part of the State's Mobilization Plan. In 1928 the Secretary of War set up a group of officers as a special branch of the War Department General Staff and known as the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. At State level this committee operated through the State's Adjutants General and the State Staffs.

The first separate New Mexico Selective Service Plan, other than that which had been contained in the State's Mobilization Plan, was completed by General Osborne Wood in 1932. In 1935 this Plan was again renovated and as the years progressed it was changed from time to time as the National situation required. In 1938, during the Annual Field Training period, the final plan which was put into effect in 1940, was completed. This plan was circulated

by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee to other States as a model plan for smaller States. In 1939 at the last Annual Field Training period for the 111th Cavalry the final touches were applied to the New Mexico plan. Captain Rufus Sedillo, from the Organized Reserve, who became State Director of Selective Service for New Mexico in 1944, was attached for training at this time.

The Selective Service Act became effective September 16, 1940, and on October 16, 1940, 65,000 plus eligibles were registered without incident. The first call for inductees went out for November and New Mexico was one of the few States to fill her quota. The operation from the passage of the Act until several months later was conducted by the National Guard State Staff assisted by specially trained enlisted men from the Quartermaster Detachment.

Colonel Russell C. Charlton was both the Adjutant General and State Director of Selective Service until July 1, 1944. Ordered to National Headquarters on that date he resigned The Adjutant General's position, but remained as State Director of Selective Service until December 6, 1944. Colonel Rufus Sedillo was Acting Director from July 1, 1944 to December 6, 1944, and on that date was appointed State Director.

The initial operation was a tremendous problem for the small State Staff and The Adjutant General's Office, since simultaneously the 120th Engineers were being inducted into Federal Service and the 104th Anti-tank Battalion (Inf) was being organized. In November, 1940, the Selective Service operation passed to complete Federal control. However, the National Guard of the State had again lived up to its responsibility.

Of the State Staff, the following officers came to Active Federal duty for the initial Selective Service operation:

Colonel Russell C. Charlton Captain George R. Ferrill Major Harry S. Bowman Major George T. Colvard, MC Captain Juan A. A. Sedillo

Major Colvard was senior Medical Officer, 200th Coast Artillery (AA) and later lost his life with that organization in the Phillipines.

Major Harry B. Yontz of the State Staff failed the physical examination and Captain Joseph J. McCabe and Captain Owen Wood resigned, all this prior to the beginning of acutal operations.

Mobilization of the National Guard of New Mexico having been completed on January 7, 1941, Major William A. Poe, long-time United States Property and Disbursing Officer for New Mexico, closed his accounts with the War Department owing nothing. New Mexico was one of only five States to end "even Steven" with Uncle Sam - a truly outstanding tribute to the ability of Major Poe.

200TH COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

and its "Child",

THE 515TH COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

Period 1939 - 1945

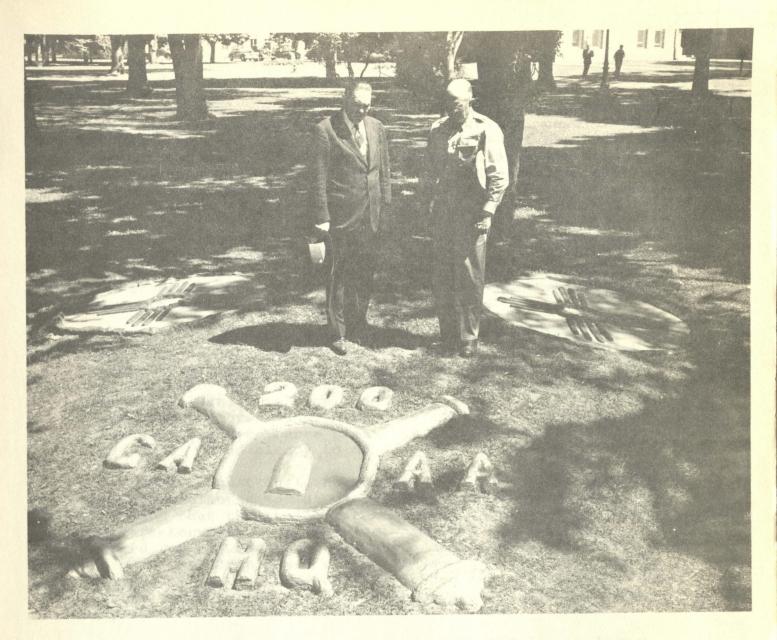
The Regiment was inducted into Federal service on 6 January 1941, supposedly for one year of active duty training. Following the inevitable "processing" of personnel and records, the trek was made about 15 January to Fort Bliss, Texas, where the units were quartered in the Logan Heights Area. Approximately 750 officers and men made up the command at that time.

It was noted then with great pride that no officers, and only four enlisted men (all from one Battery), were eliminated on induction date because of the rigid extended active duty physical examination conducted by officers of the Regular Army Medical Corps. And an interesting footnote is that these same four who were refused induction on 6 January were inducted in the first group of Selective Service inductees received by the 200th in February. Needless to say, they were assigned immediately to their original Battery and there placed in their original jobs.

Unit designations and home stations at the time of induction into Federal service were as follows:

Regimental Headquarters Deming Headquarters Battery Deming Regimental Band Albuquerque Medical Detachment Albuquerque Hq & Hq Battery 1st Bn Albuquerque Albuquerque Battery A Battery B Albuquerque Battery C Santa Fe Battery D Gallup Hq & Hq Btry 2nd Bn Clovis Clovis Battery E Battery F Carlsbad Silver City Battery G Battery H

Not long after the annual field training period at Camp Luna in August of 1940, several Captains were selected to attend a three-months course at the Coast Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Successfully completing the instruction were Robert J. Compton, James H. Hazlewood, Virgil O. McCollum, Paul W. Schurtz, and John W. Turner, Jr. These officers re-joined the Regiment shortly after the units



Marker constructed by Headquarters Battery, 200th Coast Artillery (AA) at their area in Logan Heights, Ft. Bliss, Texas. After the Surrender of the Regiment in the Philippine Islands (Bataan). This Marker was moved to Santa Fe and erected on the Capitol Grounds in 1942. Governor John E. Miles and Brig General Russell C. Charlton, The Adjutant General of New Mexico Stand before the Marker.

(which were inducted into the Federal service at their home stations) had assembled at Fort Bliss, Texas. Colonel Charles G. Sage and more than twenty other officers of the 200th were graduated from Fortress Monroe within the next six months, and enlisted men of the Regiment, in considerable numbers, completed technical courses and training at the Coast Artillery School.

These school graduates, by conducting after-hours classes and through supervision of the technical training of their associates, made it possible for the 200th Regiment to register remarkable progress in the skills required of an Antiaircraft unit.

The eight months spent at Fort Bliss were featured for the 200th by hard and rigorous training. Not only did the former Cavalrymen have to learn new skills and techniques, but also they had to absorb into their units hundreds of untrained Selective Service inductees. At one time the Regiment numbered over 2300, more than 400 above war strength figures - and over three times its induction total. Every "old hand" found plenty to do - and did it.

On 17 August 1941, notice was given the 200th that it had been selected for an overseas assignment of great importance and that the choice has been made because of the highly satisfactory state of training which had been attained. The reward for all the hard work performed in Federal service was to have the 200th named officially as the best Antiaircraft Regiment, (Regular or otherwise), then available to the United States armed forces for use in an area of critical military importance.

The First Battalion entrained at Fort Bliss on August 20 for San Francisco and the remainder of the Regiment left for the same destination on August 31. The First Battalion sailed from San Francisco for Manila on August 30 and arrived there on September 16; the greater part of the Regiment embarked on September 9, and reached Manila on September 26.

The entire Regiment immediately moved to Ft Stotsenberg, some 75 miles north of Manila. On November 23, the Batteries were placed in combat position for the protection of Clark Field, and the Ft Stotsenberg reservation, and a training program was begun to provide the greatest possible amount of experience under simulated war conditions.

On the 30th day of November, the 200th had an enlisted strength of 1732 and 77 officers, and was the largest single American military organization in the Philippines. That such



Governor Miles addressing officers of 200th Coast Artillery (AA) immediately following a review of the regiment at Albuquerque, during late August 1941, and just before the regiment left for the Philippine Islands about 1 September 1941. Colonel Sage is standing on the platform to the right of the Governor. an installation as Clark Field required at least five times as much antiaircraft for its proper protection did not faze many people and least of all the 200th. Placed under operational control of the Far East Air Force at Clark Field, the 200th was virtually on its own from that time on.

During the ten weeks of settling down at Clark Field before the bombs began to drop, the 200th was able to unpack its equipment, get set in position and had even planned for some target practice, however, no target ammunition allowance could be obtained. Headquarters USAFFE, established in July, 1941, was frantically trying to mobilize, equip, and train an Army with which to stop the inevitable invasion. Of necessity, it could furnish the 200th with little direction and even less guidance. From the USAFFE point of view, any organization which had its quota of officers, men, and equipment, was so far ahead of the Army being organized, that it could well shift for itself until more important problems were solved. As a consequence, the very first shots fired by the 200th were aimed at enemy aircraft. They fought a war without ever having had any practice firing!

At about 0300 hours on 8 December, Manila time, (0830 hours, 7 December, Hawaii time) the Regiment was alerted when the night radio crew picked up commercial broadcasts telling of the Pearl Harbor attack. The Batteries already were in their defense positions, had been there for 10 days or more as a part of a training exercise. After hours of waiting, filled with reports that enemy planes were over the island of Luzon, the "All Clear" was given at 1130 hours, by Far East Air Force Headquarters at Clark Field. The Batteries remained in readiness at their battle positions, however. At 1235 hours Japanese bombers, flying above 23,000 feet and accompanied by strafing planes, made their appearance — and the war was on for the 200th.

The 200th could not, with powder train fuzes, effective only to about 20,000 feet, do much damage to the high altitude bombers, which synchronized their attack with the low-flying strafers. The men dished out whatever they could and stood up well under these unfavorable and unequal conditions. When the smoke blew away from the muzzles, five confirmed planes had been shot down. Two men of the 200th lost their lives to the first bomb which hit Clark Field. It scored a direct hit upon their truck. No other fatal casualties were suffered and only minor damage was done to the materiel of the regiment.

That was just the beginning. That night, it was realized that the City of Manila had no antiaircraft protection (an antiaircraft Machinegun platoon had been sent from Corregidor to Manila to protect the dock area). The 200th regiment sent 500 officers and men to Manila to uncrate some antiaircraft

equipment which had just arrived, and to establish an antiaircraft defense of the Manila area. Lt Colonel Harry M. Peck, Executive Officer of the 200th was assigned to command this group, which was designated as the "Provisional 200th Coast Artillery (AA) of Manila."

Getting into Manila at 2100 on 8 December, the detachment began to uncrate and assemble the antiaircraft equipment found in the dock area. The strange blacked-out city, with nervous sentries shooting at every vehicle that moved at night, added to the difficulties. Filipinos were hastily recruited, guns were dug in and in twenty-four hours were ready to shoot. On the morning of 10 December, when 54 two-motored Japanese bombers flew over Manila, they were met with a pattern of antiaircraft puffs that was more spectacular than effective, as again the planes were flying ABOVE the ceiling of the powder fuzes.

The trails and tribulations involved in trying to train Filipinos as searchlight crew members will be appreciated by anyone who has ever had a similar task. The Filipino's sublime disregard for a machine's limited servicing needs caused many a gray hair. However, to the Manila group of the 200th this was merely preliminary training for the real test to come.

For the Clark Field element, there was another personnel cut in the offing. About 50 self-propelled three-inch guns had been unloaded in Manila a week before the war started. (The personnel to man the guns eventually arrived in Australia). On 9 December, the 200th was ordered to send 50 trucks and 96 men to man the self-propelled guns. The original 200th was now down to 1100 men, with its mission to protect Clark Field still unchanged.

For the next two weeks, the 200th and the Manila "Provisional Regiment of the 200th" were very much harassed. The organic regimental transportation had been reduced by 50 trucks, and the balance had to serve two regiments instead of one. The personnel for one antiaircraft regiment had been reduced by 96, and now had to man the equipment of two regiments.

At Clark Field, the Japs were making doubly sure that the Far East Air Force remained ineffective. Daily bombing and strafing met with only antiaircraft resistance. While there was satisfaction in shooting down Japanese planes, it was disheartening to watch the planes and to know that no friendly flights were available to challenge the Japs. In addition, it seemed pointless to continue the defense of a field which had no operating installations. However, there was always the chance that plane reinforcements would arrive, and Clark Field was an excellent air base.

The confusion in the Manila area was further confounded by a desire on the part of every Filipino to become a member of the antiaircraft unit. At the approach of enemy planes, every resident of Manila who had a weapon promptly began to shoot. That the planes were flying at altitudes in excess of 20,000 feet did not, apparently, discourage the volunteer enthusiasts. This type of firing forced antiaircraft gun crews into foxholes more often than did Jap bombs.

Two weeks after the war began, the Japs started to make landings on Luzon, and their air effort over Clark Field and the Manila area was intensified. Soon the main Jap landing was made at Lingayen Gulf, and the decision was made to withdraw our forces into Bataan.

The parent 200th assumed the mission of covering the retreat of the Northern Luzon Force into Bataan, while the Provisional Manila Group newly christened on 19 December 1941 and the 515th Coast Artillery (AA), assumed a similar mission for the South Luzon force. Lt Colonel Peck received his promotion to Colonel and was assigned to command this Regiment.

The successive withdrawals and deployments, to keep pace with the retreating forces, was a nightmare. The skeletonized 200th, covering the retreat of three Infantry Divisions, stretched Napoleon's maxim on "Economy of Force" to its elastic limit. No greater Economy of Force could have been made. By judicious use of the 24 hours in each day, and by dispensing with eating and sleeping, the 200th safely convoyed its three divisions into Bataan. "The impossible was accomplished yesterday!"

The 515th had a similar problem though a bit more critical. The key to the successful withdrawal of the South Luzon Force lay in the cluster of bridges at Calumpit. If those bridges remained intact, the Force would get through safely, as the Japs in the south and east were still some distance away. Without the bridges, however, a long detour of about 100 miles was in prospect, the alternate choice being to cross a 20-mile swamp.

The 200th arrived at San Fernando, just north of the Calumpit Bridges, in excellent order despite having been engaged "everywhere at the same time" during the first stages of the withdrawal of the North Luzon Force. Incidental to the requirements of combat action, the Regiment was operating daily, 100 truck convoys which hauled all manner of goods and equipment from Fort Stotsenberg to the Bataan peninsula. Two such convoys also reached Manila, the last one on 31 December, bringing out tons of supplies which went into the Quartermaster depot on Bataan. The final convoy to Fort Stotsenberg departed that post under direct rifle fire from Japanese infantry forces.

General Wainwright approved the plan of Colonels Sage and Peck to place 200th Batteries in defense of the Calumpit bridges, as well as the bridge leading into Bataan, just south of Dinalupihan. Thus the 515th was relieved of its requirement to defend the bottle-neck at Calumpit and was free to pass through the 200th and begin preparations for the defense of the Cabcaben Airfield.

Fire from the 200th defenses held back Japanese air attempts to destroy the bridges. As a result, the South Luzon Force as well as the North Luzon Force, found a clear passage into Bataan. The Battery of the 200th which had crossed to the south of the Calumpit Bridges, withdrew across those bridges almost under rifle fire from the advance elements of Japanese troops. Within minutes after this battery had crossed, the bridges were destroyed by American forces to prevent the advance of the enemy. This was on New Years! Day, 1942.

Thus the 200th and 515th had completed their tasks of bringing the divisions safely to Bataan and bedding them down. Next they turned their attention to defending the Bataan and Cabcaben airfields. While our available air force of six P-40s was inconsequential by present standards, it was most versatile. It performed bombing, photo, transport and pursuit missions, depending on the task to be done. As such, it needed and got all the protection it deserved. To the everlasting credit of the 200th and 515th it is recorded that not one of the six P-40s was even damaged by the numerous Jap raids on the two fields! Certainly not one of those P-40s was fired upon, or hit, by the 200th or the 515th.

As the war progressed on the Bataan front, a "friendly" Jap reconnaissance plane named "Photo Joe," began paying visits over the front lines. Photo Joe rarely dropped visiting cards, but always after his visit, Jap artillery shells would blanket the front line areas which he had visited. To discourage Photo Joe's visits, a battery from each of the regiments was ordered to the forward areas to greet the plane on its flights.

It would be gratifying, but not accurate, to say that upon the arrival of these batteries, Photo Joe's visits became less frequent. Napoleon's maxim of Economy of Force to the contrary notwithstanding, 37,000 yards of front was too much for two antiaircraft artillery batteries to cover with 100% effectiveness. However, the fire did force Photo Joe to be more cautious in his approach, and kept him at much higher altitudes than he cared to be. Six of his cohorts erred by getting within range of the batteries, were hit, then crashed and burned, a spectacular "Shoot-out." As for the Infantry units, the morale effect of an antiaircraft battery taking positive action to discourage enemy planes was tremendous. In the war on Bataan, virtually all planes were enemy, and an antiaircraft unit was worth its weight in gold.

The next three months saw the situation deteriorate from bad to worse. While the Japanese air actions were sporadic in nature, the menace of malaria and dysentery was always present. The limited amount of quinine was soon consumed, and the malaria rate continued to climb. Cases in some units reached 70% and there was no hope of replacements. Finally, malarial patients stopped going to the hospital. They preferred to stay with their units, since the hospital had no medicine with which to work. The occasional shipment of quinine which came in via a private civilian plane which could fly to Cebu, was never enough for distribution to a regiment.

Food likewise became a serious problem. By February, the ration was limited to one-half a pound of rice per man per day, with a can of sardines split two ways for dessert. Soon, even the sardines ran out. Hunting for monkeys, iguanas and carabao became a necessity rather than a sport. Mules of the Cavalry pack train were butchered and consumed. In a short time, all edible animals became scarce, and snake hunting next became popular. Rice fields abandoned by the natives at the outbreak of war, were taken over by the units and harvested. The areas were combed for edible fruits and vegetables.

The combination of hunger and malaria reduced the units to a state of apathy. There was little enthusiasm for the expeditions into the jungle which marked the unit's arrival into Bataan. The complete lack of mail from home was a strong factor in lowering morale. There were no movies, magazines or post exchanges; boredom, illness, and hunger made this period a trying one. The front-line units were in even worse shape. They had no time for hunting, foraging, or harvesting rice fields. In addition, they had the everpresent hazard of an aggressive enemy constantly probing our lines. The sole source of commercial cigarettes was the infrequent Jap casualty caught behind our lines.

About 3 April 1942, the Japs had apparently received sufficient reinforcements with which to begin their drive down the peninsula. An intense concentration of Jap air and artillery fire was placed on our front line and the rear areas were under constant strafing and bombing attacks. To complicate the problem, it was the end of the dry season, and Jap incendiary bombs literally burned out whole units. After two days of preparatory fire, the Japs commenced their infantry and tank attacks. On 7 April the combined Infantry and tank effort broke through the lines. Human beings could just stand so much and no more.

On 26 March, written orders had confirmed the organization on 21 March of Groupment A (AA), with Colonel Sage as commander. The Groupment was made up of the 200th and

515th, plus Battery A, 2d Coast Artillery (Philippine Army). The PA Battery operated searchlights as a part of the beach defenses and the Groupment was charged only with its supply and training. Lt Colonel John C. Luikart, executive officer of the 515th, was designated to be commanding officer of the 200th. He was to relieve Lt Colonel Memory H. Cain, executive of the 200th, who was left in charge when Sage departed from the regiment to establish Groupment Headquarters.

Finally on 7 April, the administrative machinery of USFIP formalized this situation by ordering the creation of the Philippine Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA), comprised of all elements of the 200th and 515th (Battery A, 2d CA (PA) was excluded and with Colonel Sage designated as Brigade Commander.

Because of the critical situation, Luikart had not found it possible to break off his duties at the 515th and take over the 200th as he had been ordered to do on 26 March. Even less opportunity was afforded during the 48-hour life of the Brigade. As a consequence, he was to become head of the 200th only after the completion of the death march, at Camp O'Donnell. Later still a prisoner, he was taken by death.

The life of the Brigade as an antiaircraft unit was short. Within 30 hours after its organization, it was ordered to destroy its antiaircraft equipment and to organize as an infantry unit with the mission of defending the line south of Cabcaben airfield. It died on that line at high noon the next day. Surrender!

The 48-hour life span of the converted Brigade saw chaos. Japanese Infantry units, paced by their tanks, were pushing through the break in the line like water through a hole in a dam. Disorganized Filipino units were clogging the single road leading to Mariveles, while Japanese planes added to the confusion by spraying the road with machine gun fire. Human beings, weakened by hunger and disease, had but one thought - to get away from the slaughter.

Undoubtedly, the most accurate description of those closing hours on Bataan is to be found in Louis Morton's "The Fall of the Philippines" (US Army in World War II, The War in the Pacific), the official listing prepared under the direction of the Department of the Army from which the following is quoted:

"The situation everywhere along the front was obscure. With troops jamming all roads and with communications so uncertain as to be non-existent, even front-line commanders did not know where their units were at any given moment. Higher headquarters, forced to rely on runners and the armored group radio net for information, were even less informed than the unit commanders. It was not until 1800, for example, that General King learned (Ed. Note - By a report provided by a patrol from the Philippine Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA)) that the Alangan line had been penetrated on the east. By that time the two Japanese columns - the Nagano Detachment and the 4th Division - were already south of the river and pushing forward rapidly along the East Road and Trail 20.

"To Luzon Force headquarters, the chief threat seemed to be developing along the East Road, which provided the enemy clear passage to Mariveles. With the tanks and 75mm guns (SPM) in retreat and already nearing Cabcaben and with his last reserves committed, General King attempted to form a line with the only organized unit remaining, the Philippine Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA). At about 1900 he directed Colonel Charles G. Sage, the brigade commander, to destroy all his antiaircraft weapons except those which could be used by infantry and to form his men along the high ground just north of Cabcaben. At the same time he released the 1st Philippine Constabulary, then in transit from I Corps, to II Corps and ordered it into position on the left of the brigade.

"While the artillerymen were attempting to establish a line at Cabcaben, Bluemel's scattered force was nearing the Lamao River. The retreat from the Alangan had been a difficult one. The men of the 31st Infantry (US) and the 57th Infantry had been forced to fall back through the jungle and by now were in the last stages of exhaustion. The 14th Engineer Battalion and the 26th Cavalry, which had withdrawn along Route 20, had found the march less trying, but had suffered other mishaps, and one element of the 26th Cavalry, covering the withdrawal, had been lost in the jungle and never again joined the regiment.

"It was about 2130 when General Bluemel and the last of the covering force reached the Lamao. At that time he received telephone orders from General Parker to form a line along the Lamao River and within the hour he had his men across the river and in an assembly area. But the establishment of a line was not so easily accomplished. None of the officers knew the area and the moonless night made it difficult to find defensible positions along which to deploy the troops. After a discouraging reconnaissance in the darkness, Bluemel, who by now was using the 26th Cavalry staff as his

own, concluded that a line behind the Lamao "was not feasible." Unable to reach either corps or Luzon Force Headquarters, he finally turned for aid to General Wainwright, who could only advise him to use his own judgment.

"Even without precise information on Bluemel's situation, it was already evident to General King that II Corps had disintegrated. Reports from officer patrols and from the tanks and the self-propelled 75s clearly reflected the chaotic state of the command. There was no chance that the 1st Philippine Constabulary would reach Colonel Sage before daylight, and little possibility that any of the retreating troops could be organized in time to be placed on the line Sage was trying to establish near Cabcaben. Nevertheless, orders were issued directing the 26th Cavalry to fall in on the right of Philippine Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA). The cavalrymen evidently did not receive these orders and when the artillerymen, a half hour before midnight, occupied the last remaining line, they stood alone.

"The battle for Bataan was ended; the fighting was over. The men who had survived the long ordeal could feel justly proud of their accomplishment. For three months they had held off the Japanese, only to be overwhelmed finally by disease and starvation. In a very real sense theirs had been "a true medical defeat," the inevitable outcome of a campaign of attriton, of "consumption without replenishment." Each man had done his best and none need feel shame.

"The events that followed General King's surrender present a confused and chaotic story of the disintegration and dissolution of a starved, diseased, and beaten army. story reached its tragic climax with the horrors and atrocities of the 65-mile "death march" from Mariveles to San Fernando. Denied food and water, robbed of their personal possessions and equipment, forced to march under the hot sun and halt in areas where even the most primitive sanitary facilities were lacking, clubbed, beaten, and bayoneted by their Japanese conquerors, General King's men made their way into captivity. Gallent foes and brave soldiers, the "Battling Bastards" had earned the right to be treated with consideration and decency, but their enemies had reserved for them even greater privations and deeper humiliation than any they had yet suffered on Bataan. How hard their lot was to be none knew, but already many faced the future with heavy heart and "feelings of doubt, foreboding, and dark uncertainty."

After the surrender, the infamous "Death March" was followed by over 40 months of incarceration in Japanese Prisoner of War Camps.

Colonel, now Lieutenant General Sage, retired, who took 1800 New Mexico men to the Philippines, and brought back but 900, can look with pride on the performance of the 200th at home, at Fort Bliss, at Clark Field, and on Bataan. His was the original responsibility for the formation and training of the units; he led and controlled them in battle, and to him must go the credit for their performance.

Colonel Peck can also look back with pride, and perhaps now, with some amusement, at the difficult days in Manila when he had less than two days in which to organize an antiaircraft regiment with but 500 trained Americans and hundreds of volunteer untrained Filipinos. Yet the efforts of his unit prevented the Japs from making a shambles of Manila in those early days of the war.

New Mexicans must never forget the many hundreds of men of the 200th who did not survive on Luzon, Bataan, and in various Japanese Prisoner of War Camps and those who lost their lives at sea. Somewhat less than twenty of these casualties occurred as a result of battle action, a remarkable record for units which engaged in combat with the invaders several times every day for four continuous months. Those who survived this war and who had the good fortune to know the 200th and the 515th - The Brigade - will always remember their patience under adverse conditions, their uncomplaining care of each other, and the inevitable guitars which played a requiem to those who died.

General Wainwright, in paying his tribute to the 200th, said in December, 1945:

"On December 7, 1941, when the Japanese unexpectedly attacked the Philippine Islands, the first point bombed was Fort Stotsenberg. The 200th Coast Artillery (AA), assigned to defend this Fort, was the first unit in the Philippines, under General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, to go into action and fire at the enemy, also the first one to go into action defending our flag in the Pacific." First to fire and last to lay down their arms! A fitting epitaph for a valiant Brigade which died standing firmly in its appointed place and facing forward to the enemy.

During the operation and later, heroes were a dime a dozen. The 200th and 515th had so many it is impossible to enumerate all of them. In addition to official War Department decorations, which were earned by members of these regiments, there were many unsung heroes which could only be known to the survivors of the prison camp, since little or no records were preserved. However, while talking to many survivors, one most frequently hears the names of Lt Antonio Montoya, formerly employed by the State Tourist Bureau, who

nursed the sick until he became the "Angel of the Hospital." We hear of the courage of Captain Reynaldo F. Gonzales of Taos and Lemitar, who successfully extricated his Battery, losing one gun, but not one man, when the forward infantry lines broke and Gonzales and his men found themselves on the actual front line and under fire from Japanese artillery mortars and shoulder weapons. Much is said of Lt John Gamble and his ability to sustain morale. We hear of Evans Garcia who faced a firing squad, rather than squeal on his fellows, who had stolen Japanese food for the sick. It is said that Jesus Silva was a man of great courage and fortitude. Montoya, Gamble and Captain Gonzales laid down their lives in the service of their fellow soldiers. Garcia is now employed in the Selective Service System of New Mexico. Silva is now in the communication branch of the New Mexico State Police. Captain F. B. Howden, Regimental Chaplain, ill and half starved, gave his life working for the spiritual and physical welfare of the sick. Major Paul W. Schurtz of Deming risked his life when, alone and unarmed, he faced the Japanese tanks and by his persistence and diplomacy, succeeded in halting their advance. Had they opened fire it would have resulted in hundreds of deaths for the Brigade, armed only with rifles and pistols. Many, many others, both dead and alive, could be cited for their courage and fortitude, but space and lack of knowledge of the facts forbid.

Upon the Regiment's release from prison camp, the casualties were about 50% of the initial 1800 plus which landed at Manila in September, 1941, but this is not the whole story. Many who had withstood the rigors of the Japanese prisons came back broken in health to die early deaths or to become invalids and dependent upon the government, friends, and families for care and hospitalization.

Surviving men of the Brigade were returned to the United States late in 1945. Some were liberated in the Philippines, others came from prisoner of war camps in Manchuria, Korea, Formosa and Japan proper - following the surrender of the forces of the Rising Sun.

Units reverted to state control in 1946.

The 200th and the 515th Regiments - The New Mexico Brigade - each brought home with them three Distinguished Unit Citations and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. These awards also are personally held by each individual who was a member of the units during the periods covered by the citations.

It is believed that no unit participating in World War II was awarded more than three Distinguished Unit Citations.

120TH ENGINEERS

Period

1940 - 1945

The 120th Engineers (less 1st Bn) was inducted into Federal Service at home stations on September 16, 1940, and almost immediately departed for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for the start of intensive engineer training. At Fort Sill the units of the 120th were joined by all other elements of the 45th Infantry Division, of which they were a part.

Five months after their arrival at Fort Sill, they were transferred to Camp Barkley, Texas. During their stay at Barkley they participated in manoeuvres in Louisiana and Texas where tactics were learned on all types of terrain under the most rugged conditions which that area could provide.

After leaving Camp Barkley in December 1942, the 120th trained at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, Pine Camp, New York, and arrived in Camp Pickett, Virginia, on January 23, 1943, for the final polishing before tackling the cream of Hitler's armies.

While at Camp Barkley the 120th was reorganized, and redesignated the 120th Engineers Battalion (Combat). The Headquarters and Service Company of Las Cruces became Headquarters, Company D from Albuquerque was changed to Company A, Company E of Socorro redesignated Company B, and Company F of Las Vegas became Company C. Later in Italy the Battalion name was again changed to 120th Engineers Combat Battalion, but the latter change did not affect the letter designation of the companies. Hereafter, for the sake of brevity, this organization will be referred to as the "Battalion."

At Pickett the Battalion received mountain training in the famous Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and West Virginia. This training was interspersed with amphibious training on the beaches at Norfolk, Virginia. This was a period of most intensive activity which stressed team training, physical endurance, and fitted the Battalion for the long grind of the campaigns in Sicily, Italy and France.

The Battalion shipped from Hampton Roads, Virginia, directly to Oran, Algeria, arriving there on July 1, 1943, to find that preparations for the attack on Sicily were already underway. At that place, on the beaches of the Mediterranean, the men went through the final training phases of amphibious warfare prior to the assault landing on the famous Island off the toe of the Italian boot.



Command Post - 120th Engr Bn (Combat) - 45th Inf Div - at San Salvatore, Italy, 23 October 1943.

Bn Staff - Left to Right: Capt Strong (S-3), Capt McCleron, (S-4), Capt Bezemek (S-1), Lt Col Frantz (CO), Maj Hines (Ex-0), Capt Lowe (ADE), Maj Erwin (Asst G-4), and Capt Billups (S-2).

D-Day for the Sicilian landing was July 10, 1943, and the Battalion went into the beaches with the leading assault landing teams of the 45th Infantry Division. They succeeded in keeping the landing area free of barbed wire, mines, and other obstacles. By-passes were constructed around demolished bridges, which greatly enhanced the rapid movement of the Division across the Island. After 22 days of continuous fighting, which saw the capitulation of all enemy forces in Sicily, the entire Division was pulled back for a well-earned rest.

On September 10th, they went into action at Paestum, near Salerno, Italy, to clear the way for the Division landing. The Division, after leaving the beach, turned inland toward the northeast in the direction of Benevento. The Battalion, as usual, was among the leading elements of the advance, destroying mine fields, building by-passes for destroyed bridges and otherwise accelerating the American advance. Their energy and courage, here and later, served to make them one of the elite fighting groups in the European Theatre.

During 46 days of continuous fighting, the New Mexico Battalion bridged the tumultuous and unpredictable Volturno River, and proceeded to build pack trails, remove mine fields and build bridges in the mountains around Venafro. They performed tasks that now seem to be miracles, but which, at that time, were accepted as a matter of course. Thanksgiving and Christmas days, 1943, were spent around Venafro.

On January 9, 1944, the Division was relieved and the 120th Engineers came back for special training, aimed at the desperate and bloody landing at Anzio, which was guarded by some of Hitler's best divisions.

January 22, 1944, dawned dark and foreboding, on the level coastal plains of bloody Anzio, "D" day for the 45th Division. The Battalion went in with the leading elements into a nightmare of German artillery fire, to clear the beach and provide roads, build by-passes, remove wire entanglements, lay mine fields, remove the enemy mine fields so that the Division might advance to meet the best of the German Army on more favorable ground. Roads were built only to see them sink out of sight, bridging was completed only to be demolished by enemy bombers. Work in the forward area could only be done at night. There followed four long months of "hell on earth," where the Battalion performed all tasks assigned them, even at times serving as infantry at night and performing engineer duties in daylight.



Bailey Bridge at Benevento, Italy - Built by 120th Engr Bn Oct 5, 1943.



Side Hill Road Repairs - Sicily - Built by 120th Engr Bn

After the break-through at Anzio the march on Rome began and after capture of that historic city, the Battalion moved south to Naples for a well-earned rest. Since the landing in Sicily the 120th Engineer Combat Battalion had been in almost constant combat for 271 days. During this period many men of all ranks distinguished themselves for their fortitude and bravery. The Commanding Officer, Lt Colonel Lewis G. Frantz, known for his calm and fearless leadership, the steady rock around which his Battalion operated, was a tower of strength. Captain Richard M. (Monte) Strong proved himself one of the war's greatest fighters. Strong who enlisted in old Company D at Albuquerque prior to the war had come up through the ranks by sheer ability. There was also Captain Gerald H. Hines of Las Cruces and many others who performed outstanding services under the most trying and dangerous conditions.

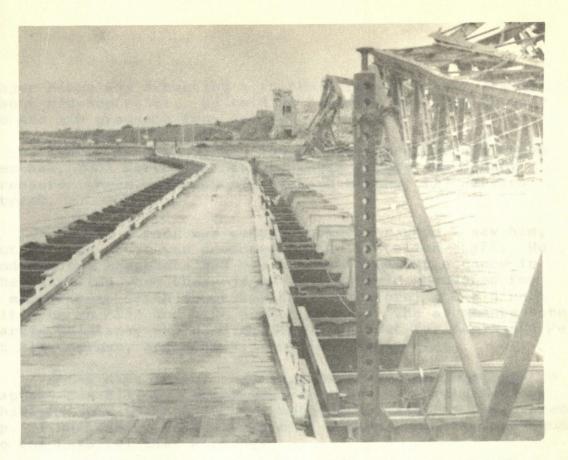
To give the reader some idea of the nature of their services there is quoted below, what the famous War Correspondent, Ernie Pyle, wrote of the Battalion as it appeared at various times in the Albuquerque Tribune.

"I lived for a while on the Sicilian front with the 120th Engineers Battalion, attached to the 45th Division. The bulk of the 120th hailed from my adopted State of New Mexico. They were part of the old New Mexico outfit, most of which was lost on Bataan. It was good to get back to those slow-talking, wise and easy people of the desert, and good to speak of places like Las Cruces, Socorro, and Santa Rosa. It was good to find somebody who lived within sight of my own picket fence on the mesa.

"The 120th was made up of Spanish Americans, Indians, straight New Mexicans, and a smattering of men from the East. It was commanded by Lt Colonel Lewis Frantz, who was superintendent of the Las Vegas (New Mexico) Light and Power Company before entering service. Colonel Frantz had then been in the Army for three years and had not been home during all that time. The 45th Division spent nearly two and a half years in training, and everybody almost went nuts thinking they'd never get overseas.

"The strangest case of self-consciousness along that line that I'd run into was Captain Waldon Lowe of Las Cruces. He had had the chance to go home on furlough the previous Christmas, but didn't because he was ashamed to be seen at home after spending two years in the army and still not getting out of the United States. Then after he had leaped the overseas hurdle and felt qualified to go home he couldn't get there, of course.

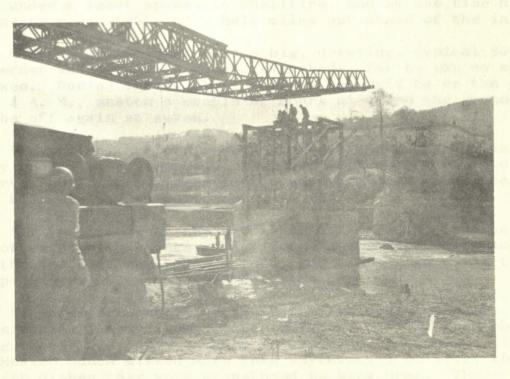
"The executive officer of the unit was Major Jerry Hines, for many years athletic director of the New Mexico Aggies.



Pontoon Bridge over River - Erected by 120th Engr Bn

unit to Tourses from pines and king allies were medical about

can recognized that have been been



Bailey Bridge in Construction over Volturna River near Amorosi, Italy, Jan 16, 1944 - Constructed by Co "C" 120th Engr Bn.

Major Hines was expecting a football player in his family about mid-September. He said he hoped to get home in time to see him graduate from college.

"Two of my Albuquerque hometowners were Captain James Bezemek, 2003 North 4th Street, whose father was County Treasurer there, and Captain Richard Strong, 113 Harvard Street.

"Captain Strong was company commander when I saw him, but shortly after was promoted to the battalion staff. He and his two sergeants had one of the narrowest escapes in the battalion when their jeep (which they'd abandoned for a magnificent ditch about two seconds before) got a direct hit from an "88" and blew all to pieces. The sergeants were Martin Quintana, who used to be a machinist for the Santa Fe at Albuquerque, and John W. Trujillo, of Socorro.

"A few days later, a similar narrow escape happened to Captain Ben Billups, of Alamogordo, when his brand-new amphibious jeep which he'd had just one day was hit and burned up. I would have been with him if I hadn't got sick and gone to the hospital that morning.

"It's a smart guy who knows just when to get sick.

"The unit's losses from mines and shellfire were moderately heavy. Colonel Frantz estimated that half their work had been done under at least spasmodic shellfire, and at one time his engineers were eight and a half miles out ahead of the infantry.

"The colonel himself was a big, drawling, typical South-westerner whose stamina amazed everybody, for he was no spring chicken. During the critical periods he would be on the go till 4 A. M., snatch a couple of hours sleep on the ground, and be off again at seven.

"In action, the officers just flopped down on the hard rocky ground like everybody else, but when they went into reserve they fixed up bedrolls on smooth places under trees, with blankets and mosquito nets.

"In fact a few of the battalion officers sported the luxury of white silk sheets. They found a torn parachute and, for the price of some canned food, got a Sicilian woman to cut it up and sew it into sheets for them.

"A large percentage of the Battalion spoke Spanish, and occasionally I heard some of the officers talking Spanish among themselves, just to keep in practice, I suppose. That New Mexico bunch missed more than anything, I believe, the Spanish dishes they were accustomed to back home. Their folks occasionally sent them cans of chili and peppers, and then they had a minor feast. Captain Pete Erwin, of Las Vegas and

Santa Fe, had a quart of chicos, New Mexico dried corn, which he was saving for Christmas dinner.

"You may seldom have seen it mentioned, but a map is as common a piece of equipment among front-line officers as a steel helmet. A combat officer would be absolutely useless without his map.

"It is the job of the engineers to handle the maps for each division. Just as soon as a division advances to the edge of the territory covered by its maps, the map officer has to dig into his portable warehouse and fish out thousands of new maps. The immensity of the map program would amaze you. When they went to Sicily, the 45th Division brought along eighty-three tons of Sicilian maps! I forgot to ask how many individual maps that was, but it would surely run close to half a million.

"The 45th's maps were far superior to any we'd been using and here's the reason: Formerly our maps were essentially based on old Italian maps. Then for months ahead of the invasion our reconnaissance planes flew over Sicily taking photographs. These photos immediately were flown across the Atlantic to Washington. There, if anything new was discovered in the photographs, it was superimposed on the maps.

"They kept this process of correction open right up to the last minute. The 45th sailed from America only a short time before we invaded Sicily, and in the last week the Map Section in Washington printed, placed in waterproofed cases, and delivered to the boats those eighty-three tons of maps, hot off the presses.

"The 120th Engineers went back into antiquity to solve one of their jobs. They were scouting for a by-pass around a blown bridge when they stumbled onto a Roman stone road, centuries old. It had been long unused and was nearly covered with sand grass. They cleaned up the old highway, and used it for a mile and a half. If it hadn't been for this antique road, it would have taken 400 men 12 hours to build a by-pass. By using it, the job was done in 4 hours by 150 men.

"The engineers were very careful throughout the campaign about tearing up native property. They used much extra labor and time to avoid damaging orchards, buildings, or vineyards. Sometimes they'd build a road clear around an orchard rather than through it. Consideration like this helped make us many friends."

During the stay south of Naples the Battalion trained with the combat teams of their divisional infantry regiments.

New training in the use of mines, flame throwers and underwater demolition were undertaken. However, they were soon again on the move and landed with their Division on the shores of southern France near the port city of Ste. Maxine.

After the Ste. Maxine landing, the 45th Division marched rapidly northward, the Battalion, as usual, clearing the way and expediting the movement. By September 21, 1944, they had reached Epinal on the Moselle River. Here bridges were destroyed by the retreating enemy and road blocks were practically continuous. The Battalion cleared the roads, rebuilt the bridges, and threw pontoons across the river to aid the advancing infantry and supply units. Fighting through the Vosges they encountered mine fields, road blocks and other obstacles. One of these obstacles was a road block one-half mile in length created by felling trees with many of them filled with booby traps.

Two weeks rest and the 45th moved on into action through Alsace, the Battalion doing the usual dangerous and strenuous work of combat engineers. Shortly after they crossed the German border, March 15, they again jumbed off for the assault on the Sigfried line and in 30 days more, were helping the Divisional infantry across the Rhine. On they went through Ascheffenburg, Neurenburg, and on to Munich, clearing the way until the enemy capitulated. When peace came the 120th Engineers Combat Battalion had 511 combat days to its credit. Probably a record for Division Combat Engineers.

After six months in Germany, the Battalion was returned and mustered out at Camp Bowie, Texas, on December 26, 1945.

Their honors and citations are as follows:

Battle Credits:

Naples - Foggia Campaign
Rome - Arno Campaign
Southern France Campaign
Rhineland Campaign
Anzio and Salerno Campaign
Sicily Campaign
Central Europe Campaign

Citations:

Company B (Formerly Co E of Socorro) 120th Engineers Combat Battalion was cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period 13 to 15 March, 1945 near Franenberg, France and Presidential Unit Citation issued for same, per WD, GO # 81, 1945.

804TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

Period

1940 - 1945

The 104th Anti-Tank Battalion, Infantry, was allotted to New Mexico in the late summer of 1940. Battery A, 158 FA, NMNG was redesignated as Company A, and the balance of the Battalion was to be organized as new units. Headquarters and Headquarters Company was assigned to Santa Fe; the Medical Detachment and Company C were organized with station at Tucumcari and Compnay B at Raton.

The building of new armories at Raton and Tucumcari was immediately started, but the Battalion was inducted into the Federal Service before either could be completed. The organization was Federally recognized on October 16, 1940.

On January 6, 1941, the Battalion was mustered into Federal service. At that time the strength return showed the following officers, stations and enlisted strength:

HEADQUARTERS 104TH ANTI-TANK BN, INF, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Major Edward Purdy Captain John P. McFarland Captain Coryton M. Woodbury Captain Clint G. Smith

Enlisted Strength None

HEADQUARTERS CO., Santa Fe, New Mexico

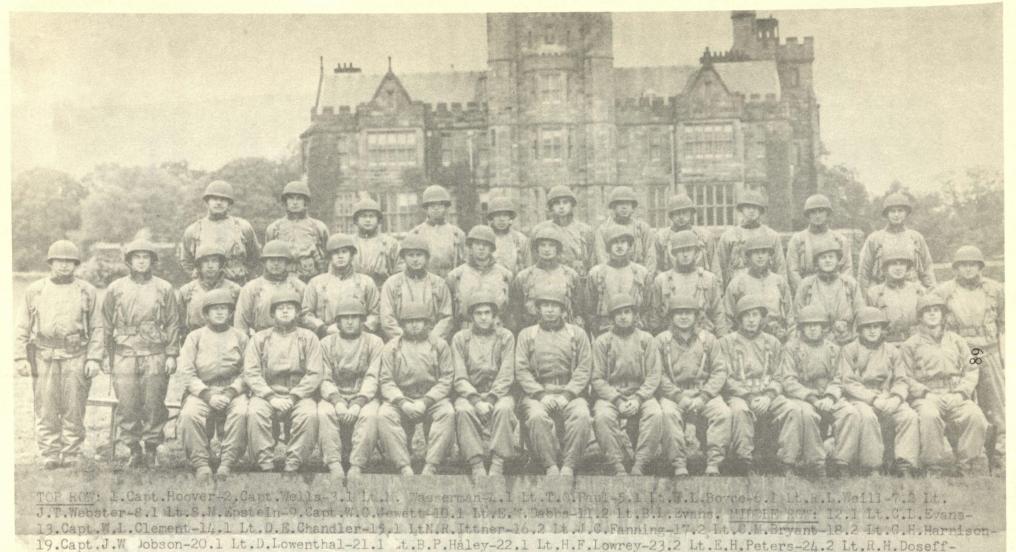
Captain Herbert K. Greer 2nd Lt Gordon M. Bond 2nd Lt James Hughes 2nd Lt Arthur F. Thompson

99 Enlisted Men

COMPANY A, Roswell, New Mexico

Captain John A. Phinizy
1st Lt Fred G. Rowell
2nd Lt Herbert F. Lowrey
2nd Lt Harold E. Bowman
2nd Lt William C. Jewett

99 Enlisted Men



19.Capt.J.W Jobson-20.1 Lt.D.Lowenthal-21.1 Lt.B.P.Haley-22.1 Lt.H.F.Lowrey-23.2 Lt.E.H.Peters-24.2 Lt.R.H.Doseff-25.Capt.F.G.Rowell. BOTTOM ROW: 26.1 Lt.A.F.Thompson-27.1 Lt.A.J.Barney-28 1 Lt.G.M.Bond-29.1 Lt.J.J.Gregg-30.1 Lt.W.A. Howell-31.Lt.Col.E. Purdy-32.Maj.C.M. Woodbury-33.Capt.J.A. Phinizy-34.1 Lt.W.C.Clark-35.1 Lt.D.K. Sadler-36.2 Lt.D.C.Darden-37.2 Lt.C.D.Armstrong

Officers of 804th Tank Destroyer Bn in Ireland

COMPANY B, Raton, New Mexico

Captain John B. VanBuskirk 1st Lt Frank H. Stengele 2nd Lt Daniel K. Sadler 2nd Lt John C. Fanning 2nd Lt Raymond F. Becker

79 Enlisted Men

COMPANY C, Tucumcari, New Mexico

Captain James A. Daily 1st Lt William C. Wells 2nd Lt Emgy W. Gaydon 2nd Lt Ralph Karlsruher 2nd Lt Joseph J. Gregg

84 Enlisted Men

MEDICAL DET., Tucumcari, New Mexico

Captain Thomas B. Hoover

8 Enlisted Men

Total Strength: 24 Officers and 369 Enlisted Men

Soon after induction, the Battalion moved to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where it remained for six months, conducting individual and small unit training. Later the unit participated in the Louisiana-North Carolina Manoeuvres with the 1st Army in North Carolina and still later with the 3rd Army in Louisiana. At the outbreak of the war, the unit was sent to the West coast and stationed at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. While at this camp the Battalion was reorganized as the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion. After three weeks in Camp San Luis Obispo the newly-organized Tank Destroyer Battalion moved to March Field, California, where it remained for three months, acting as airdrome security to the airfield at that post. The next move for the Battalion took it into the Desert Training Center near Brawley, California for a month's intensive training, thence to La Mesa, California, for two months training and coastal patrol. Here the Reconnaissance Company of the Battalion was organized.

The newly-organized Tank Destroyer Center at Camp Hood, Texas, was the next stopping place, and two months were spent there training as a combat organization. Construction had just been started on Hood at this time, and the Battalion moved into tents in the vicinity of Copperas Cove. Here the New Mexico Battalion trained with four others, the first group to go through training at the newly established center.

On July 29, 1942, the unit boarded the train at Gatesville, Texas - destination Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, a staging area. At this station all records for staging were probably broken. Thirty-six hours after arriving, the Battalion was entrained again for the New York Port of Embarkation. Formations were so fast and furious at Indiantown that one man claimed he was injected for typhus three times before he could get out of line.

On August 6th, the Battalion sailed from New York, and after a stormy passage landed on August 17th at Belfast, Ireland. Here the outfit debarked and was sent to Camber County Down - famous for its "Donnybrooks" and Irish whiskey.

The Battalion was attached to the 34th Division here for training and administration. Physical conditioning was foremost on the program. After about two weeks at Camber the unit moved to Crom Castle, near Newtown Butler on the Irish border. Battalion Headquarters was set up in the castle, and Nissen huts were used as barracks. The next four months were spent in an intensive review of basic training, with a great amount of dismounted work. A short term of guard duty broke up the routine for a little while. Equipment was not available for training with their primary weapon - the 75 mm Gun mounted on the half-track. The Battalion had only a few jeeps and 37 mm guns on Fargo mounts, but got a maximum of use from this equipment.

Then, late in November, came the move to England - Stoke-on-Trent near Newcastle-under-Lynn, quartered at Keel Hall; a large estate and residence turned over to the government for Battalion use. This was a most decided relief and a welcome change. There were several large towns in the neighborhood and passes were plentiful. London was only a few hours away by train. All personnel enjoyed their stay here.

Early in January 1943, an advance detail accompanied the 34th Division advance detail to Africa to prepare for the later arrival of the Battalion, and on the 15th of January the Battalion sailed from England, arriving in Oran, Africa, the 1st of February. One never-to-be-forgotten incident occurred on this voyage to Africa. Major Rowell and certain elements of the Battalion, together with a lower deck load of heavy half-tracks, encountered a terrific Atlantic storm off the West Coast of Ireland. This storm continued for several days and many of the half-tracks broke from their mooring. As the ship rolled and tossed, this heavy equipment rolled and beat at the bulkheads of the Liberty ship. No one dared to go below and it appeared certain that the ship was doomed. However, the sea calmed, just in time to prevent a serious tragedy. Temporary repairs were made and Major Rowell and his men arrived a little late, but safely. No one who was there will ever forget this incident.

The 804th also will never forget the staging area outside of Oran - "Goat Hill;" and the first taste of fresh fruit in many months. From "Goat Hill," the unit moved to "Mud Flats" about thirty miles from Oran. Here the Battalion was attached to the 1st Tank Destroyer Group, bivouacking with the 813th and 894th Tank Destroyer Battalions. A few weeks here, and then the move to Chanzy, Algeria, about 90 miles away. Chanzy was probably the best training area the Battalion had yet seen. It was a beautiful spot, and not too far from Sidi-bel-abbes, headquarters of the French Foreign Legion. The outfit now had sufficient equipment, and training was continued with renewed vigor. It was here that a cadre of Free French officers and enlisted men was sent to the Battalion for training. After a month in this area, under VI Corps, the unit moved further south to Sebdou, Algeria. Fifth Army was establishing a Tank Destroyer Training Center here, and the 804th was the first unit to attend. Meanwhile, several officers and enlisted men left for an observation tour with units engaged in the fighting in Tunisia. This advance party returned and regaled everyone with tales of the early fighting in Tunisia, in which they had taken part. Several members of this party were wounded.

Then came the wind-up of the Tunisian campaign and with it thousands of Axis prisoners. This resulted in a prisoner guard detail, and trips to England and back to the States, during July, August, and September.

In October, 1943, the Battalion was together again and back at the old camp site at Sebdou. Here instruction in artillery methods was reviewed. The routine was broken by frequent gazelle hunting expeditions near El Aricha, far to the south, and trips to Tlemcen, the nearest town of any size.

In January, 1944, the Battalion was attached to the 88th Infantry Division, just recently arrived from the States and training at Magenta. The gun companies were made part of the RCT's for training purposes, and a thorough course in artillery methods, supervised by Division Artillery, was undertaken. The close contact with the Infantry and Artillery units of this division paid dividends later, when the New Mexico unit supported them in combat. Each understood capabilities and limitations of the other, and a feeling of mutual trust and confidence sprang up which was of real value.

In January, 1944, the Battalion was alerted to Italy with the 88th Division, and arrived at Naples, Italy, 8 February 1944. Preparations were then made for the outfit to go into the line near Minturno, about 40 miles to the north.

The enemy was dug in along the foothills of the Aurunci Mountains and the Solacciano Ridge to Santa Maria Infante. Between the positions was a narrow valley less than a half mile wide. On the 5th of March, 1944, the Battalion moved into an assembly position near Carinola to make last minute checks on equipment, preparatory to opening fire. Reconnaissance Company meanwhile departed for Mondragone to act as beach patrol and to guard the Minturno Bridge over the Garigliano. By the 9th of March, A, B, and C Companies were in firing positions; A near Cellole, B on the south bank of the Garigliano near its mouth, and C near Fasini. The following day C Company fired several rounds for registration and then threw 60 rounds of HE at the enemy in a night of harassing action. At last, Action!

The mission of the 88th Infantry Division, to which the Battalion was attached, was to break the Gustave Line and eventually to take Rome. To the Battalion was given the job of aiding the Division Artillery in a softening-up process while the Infantry Regiments were preparing for the Lt Colonel Purdy at this time was hospitalized and Major (later General) Fred G. Rowell (see Appendix 1, Profile 5) also of Roswell, New Mexico, assumed command. Throughout the rest of March, April, and part of May, the big guns of the Battalion threw thousands of rounds of HE at the enemy positions, disrupting lines of communication, knocking out their fortifications, and harassing them by day and night. Meanwhile, Reconnaissance Company was busy patrolling the beaches and clearing mine fields. Headquarters Company, of course, had to attend the needs of the Battalion as a whole, delivering food, ammunition and fuel to the other companies. At this time the enemy was also busy, several men were killed and wounded by the counter-battery shells dropped into the various company positions.

Finally, on 11 May at 2300 hours, the great artillery barrage began and the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion joined in with the Long Toms, the 240mm Howitzers, 105s and 75s, pouring tens of thousands of rounds of HE at the enemy position - the long awaited attack had begun! As the Infantry Regiments moved forward under the protective covering of the barrage, the firing companies of the Battalion quickly moved up for direct fire support of the Infantry units to which they had been attached. Company A supporting the attack of the 349th Infantry Regiment, Company B for indirect firing missions was attached to the 338th FA Battalion. C supported the attack of the 351st Infantry Regiment with one platoon alerted to repel any hostile armored attack. Meanwhile, Reconnaissance Company, with the exception of one platoon, was sent forward with the firing companies for reconnaissance and liaison work. The 3rd platoon of Reconnaissance Company, with three 81mm mortars, was attached to the 350th Infantry Regiment as support.

As the Infantry moved forward slowly, the Battalion's destroyers followed closely, neutralizing enemy machine gun nests, blasting strong points, and smashing the enemy at every possible chance. Company A soon moved forward to the vicinity of Hill 100, Ceracoli, and Cerri to support an armored attack on the Ausente River. Company B had been called out of its indirect fire positions and was also supporting the drive near Cerri, while Company C was supporting a Tank and Infantry attack towards Castellonorato from the vicinity of Santa Maria Infante. The Reconnaissance Company moved out of observations posts near Castleforte and Domiano and acted as liaison between the Infantry and the Battalion, moving forward with the Infantry. By the 15th of May, 1944, the Gustav Line was broken.

A short rest near Spigno, and Reconnaissance Company was ordered attached to the 85th Infantry Division to patrol the beach sector from Terracina to Sperlonga, while the rest of the Battalion moved forward, first to Teri, then to Priverno. On 26 May, the companies again moved into firing positions; A Company firing from Amaseno, B Company near Priverno, while C Company went forward with the 752nd Tank Battalion through Roccagora to cover the road network from Carpineto. One Platoon of C Company, while there, was requested by the French to overwatch a French armored movement up the valley to Carpineto.

It was increasingly evident, that the enemy would be able to offer little more than delaying action on the route to Rome. The Battalion started moving rapidly up Highway 2 towards Rome and on the 4th of June, 1944, its leading elements entered the Eternal City! The enemy had abandoned the city and the Battalion pushed northward to approximately 30 miles beyond. There they, with the 91st Reconnaissance Squadron, and the 756th Tank Bn were organized into the Ellis Task Force to hasten the II Corps advance. By the 10th of June, the mission of the Ellis Task Force was completed and the Battalion moved into an assembly position near Campagnano. A few days later they moved again, this time for a much-needed rest, near Albano.

However, this rest period was short, the 24th of June found the Battalion attached to the 34th Infantry Division, with orders to move up to the vicinity of Follonica, preparatory to furnishing direct support to its regiments. Two platoons of A Company were attached to the 422nd Infantry Regiment (Nisei) and the other platoon was attached to the 168th Infantry Regiment. B Company was initially placed in reserve to support the 34th Division Artillery, and C Company was attached to the 133rd Infantry Regiment. Reconnaissance Company was split up among the firing companies for reconnaissance and liaison work. The 34th Infantry Division had the mission of continuing the pressure on enemy forces, taking up where the 88th Infantry Division had left off.

The line companies soon became involved in a hotly-contested battle, and on the 26th of June, killed and captured large numbers of the enemy near Cecina. B Company was soon pulled out of reserve and ordered to support the 135th Infantry Regiment near Carducci, and a day later on the 28th of June, A Company was attached to the 168th Infantry Regiment. As the attack progressed and as the need for the guns of the Battalion developed, the line companies were quickly transferred from one Infantry Regiment to the next, to hammer at stubborn points, blast out machine gun nests and neutralize anything that might hold up the Infantry's advance. From the 26th of June to the 21st of July, the companies worked with the 168th, 135th and the 442nd Infantry Regiments, also the 752nd Tank Battalion and the 34th Division Reconnaissance Troop. By the 2nd of July, C Company had reached Vada and established a road block at that point.

Lt Colonel Rowell, the Battalion Commander, was then ordered to protect the left flank of the Division and was placed in command of a force composed of C and Reconnaissance Companies of the 804th, the 34th Division Reconnaissance Troop and the 91st Reconnaissance Troop. This force succeeded in beating off several enemy attacks, and on 10 July captured and secured the town of Castiglioncello against heavy enemy opposition. The 9th and 51st British AA Regiments moved into support in that vicinity a day or two later, and together the units advanced against strong enemy patrols and heavy mortar fire through Quereinella and Mt. Nero, entering Leghorn from the south at dawn of the 19th. Meanwhile, the firing companies in their direct support roles were moving forward steadily and on the 18th of July, Company C, supporting the 363rd Infantry Regiment, entered Livorno (Leghorn) with the infantrymen riding on the destroyers.

The 23rd of July again found the Battalion changing fronts, this time back to the 88th Infantry Division and moving into positions southeast of Pisa. Company A was initially attached to the 349th Infantry Regiment, Company B to the 350th Infantry Regiment, and Company C to the 351st Infantry Regiment, units to be given intense training in river crossing technique. The Arno River lay ahead, and while the remainder of the Battalion was practicing river crossings, Company B was attached to the 363rd Infantry Regiment to support their attack, and on the 4th of August this unit was pulled back out of the line and rejoined the Battalion in its bivouac area near Voltera. Here the river crossing work was intensified and problems of maintenance were studied. On 20 August they were attached to the 91st Infantry Division, and on the 26th of August, closed into the 91st Division assembly area near Grossina.

One September found the Battalion again being called into the fighting line. The New Mexicans, less Company A and one reconnaissance platoon, were attached to the 91st Reconnaissance Squadron to work under the 88th Infantry Division. Company A and the reconnaissance platoon continued to support the 91st Division. By the 3rd of September, B Company had cleared the Arno River and was engaging the enemy north of the crossing. On the 7th of September the 34th Division took over. At this time the Battalion, less Company A, was still working with the 91st Reconnaissance Squadron.

The next great natural defensive line for the retreating enemy was the huge, sprawling Apennines Mountain Range, running from north of Pisa to Rimini and extending 60 miles in depth to the Po Valley. The enemy had erected literally hundreds of defensive positions here and, using the thick walled houses and buildings as observation posts, had set up eleborate and well-planned strong points in a desperate attempt to halt the Allies. A special effort, of course, was being made to block the few highways that twisted their way to the Po Valley. Once again the Battalion was to aid in the cracking of a tough objective.

On the 7th of September, B Company and one Reconnaissance platoon were supporting the 91st Reconnaissance Squadron, the 1st platoon of C Company was supporting C Troop, 91st Reconnaissance Squadron, and A Company and one reconnaissance platoon was supporting the 755th Tank Battalion. The dug-in enemy forces in their pillboxes, concrete emplacements, with armored guns tried desperately to stop the attack, but yard by yard they were forced back. Throughout September and into October the firing companies gave close supporting fire to the Infantry until bad weather began to make operations extremely difficult. The roads soon becaome quagmires, and fogs and mists limited observation. The approach of winter forced the Allies to halt, temporarily, their onward plunge and to settle down into purely a holding position to move up supply points and await the coming of Spring. The Battalion again was split up and attached to the various regiments in the sector, firing directly or indirectly, as the situation arose. Mt. Adone and Mt. Arnigo and the heavily fortified town of Livergnano stood frowning down on their positions and the enemy from these great heights, was able to command the entire sector. The caves to the right and left of Livergnano, as well as the town, were taken under direct fire and by the 15th of October had been reduced to rubble. A Company on 15 October moved into Livergnano in support of the 361st Infantry Regiment with B Company acting as artillery support. By the 17th, A Company was near Casoni and B Company was assisting in the destruction of Brento and Cadito.

On the 23rd of October, A and B Companies, plus two reconnaissance platoons, were attached to Division Artillery, A going to the 916th FA Battalion and B going to the 346th FA Battalion and a few days later to the 347th Battalion. C Company, meanwhile, was still attached to the 34th Infantry Division. Supply was now one of the major obstacles confronting

the Battalion and only through the vigorous efforts of Headquarters Company was it accomplished, pack-mules often being pressed into service to keep the forward gun positions supplied with ammunition and food. The pioneer platoon of Reconnaissance Company, maintaining Highway 65, was commended for its excellent work during this period. Here too, was tested the practicability of illuminating shells and the results were found to be excellent. The enemy, finding daylight movement usually fatal, tried supplying his units by night and so the need for the illuminating shell arose. It was tested and soon determined that one gun could light up its own target and then take it under effective fire. Company, on the 22nd of November, was firing on enemy personnel at Ostia Nuovo, with air bursts, with excellent results. Reconnaissance Company had been experimenting with their M-8's in indirect firing methods and on the 12th of December moved them into indirect firing positions and fired through B Company's Fire Direction Center. A machine gun clinometer was used as a quadrant, with firing tables being worked out by Battalion personnel. A Piper Cub was also made available, during these winter months and some excellent results were obtained by the Battalion with the firing data being corrected from observers in the plane.

On the 28th of January, Reconnaissance Company was attached to the 91st Reconnaissance Squadron and on the 6th of February, went into the line as Infantry near Vergato on Highway 64. This company occupied various infantry positions in that sector until it returned to the Battalion on the 11th of April.

With the coming of Spring, the Artillery offensive was stepped up, and early in April the Battalion was again transferred to the 88th Division to work with them, preparatory to forcing the Po Valley. A Company was attached to the 363rd Infantry Regiment, B Company to the 361st Infantry Regiment, C Company to the 349th Infantry Regiment, while Reconnaissance Company was again sent to the line companies for reconnaissance and liaison. While still in firing positions on the 15th of April, 1945, the Battalion was visited by Lt General Lee and Major General Geoffrey Keyes. On this date with General Lee acting as loader, General Keyes fired the Battalion's 200,000th round at the enemy from one of B Company's guns.

On the 16th of April the attack opened. A Company was advancing with the 362nd Infantry Regiment, B Company with the 363rd Infantry Regiment and C Company with the 349th and 350th Infantry Regiments of the 88th Division. Progress at first was slow, but once the Division had broken out of the mountains and into the valley, it gained momentum and the enemy was soon put to a near rout. The Battalion, in its swift advance, was credited with large numbers of enemy forces

killed or captured, the destruction of several tanks, and the overrunning of enemy positions. By the 26th of April, they had crossed the Po River and on the 27th of April were supporting the Infantry in crossing the Adige River. The 29th of April found A and B Companies near Cologna. A day later, A Company was near Vicenza, with B and C Companies near Brento. Large numbers of prisoners and equipment were still being taken daily and the final collapse of the enemy in Italy now seemed imminent. Their main effort now seemed to be to try to reach the Alps to the north, but the American advance had been so rapid that huge parts of their armies had been cut off and surrounded.

On the 1st of May, the Battalion pushed on into Treviso where they met elements of the British 8th Army and closed the trap on thousands of enemy forces to the south. Division was pulled out of the line in that vicinity and the 85th Division came into the line to continue the attack north-The Battalion, less Reconnaissance Company, was immediately attached to the 85th, A Company going to the 337th Infantry for an attack on Mas, B Company to the 338th Infantry at Verona as reserve, and C Company to the 339th Infantry for an advance on Belluno. Reconnaissance Company remained with the 88th Division as flank security. A Company, on the 3rd of May, participated in the capture of a portion of the 278th German Infantry Division, which was part of the 76th Panzer Corps, taking between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners, complete with transport, artillery, supplies and baggage trains. Company, on the 4th, was advancing along Highway 51 to the Junction of Highway 52, thence along Highway 52 towards the Austrian border near Sillian, capturing numerous garrisons along the way and at Piave di Cardori captured the 73rd Panzer Corps Headquarters and its attached troops. Finally, on the 5th of May, 1945, the 3rd platoon of C Company, supporting the 1st Battalion, 339th Infantry reached the Brenner Pass and contacted elements of the 103rd Infantry Division of the 7th Army which was closing in from the north. Escape for the enemy was now cut off and on the 5th of May the fighting ceased in Italy.

C Company, on the 6th of May, moved into San Candido to set up a road block there, and also one at Aillian, Austria, while Reconnaissance Company, having been released by the 88th Division, reverted back to Battalion control and started convoying the defeated enemy to POW Camps in the rear. A period of watchful waiting prevailed for a few days following the defeat of the enemy and then the Battalion started moving into an assembly area near Feltre for a rest and maintenance of equipment.

On the 4th of June the Battalion again moved, this time to Meotecatini to prepare to return to the States. There Major Wallace L. Clement who joined the Battalion as a first lieutenant in 1942, assumed command of the Battalion. On the 18th of July the Battalion boarded the "Marine Raven" at Livorno for shipment home, arriving in Newport News on the 31st of July, slightly under three years from that sailing date in New York harbor, the 6th of August, 1942.

Shortly after landing, the personnel were discharged at Camp Hood, Texas, and the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion was inactivated on December 10, 1945, and returned to State control soon to be reactivated as elements of Coast Artillery, New Mexico National Guard.

While in action, men of the Battalion were awarded eight Silver Star Medals, three Legion of Merit and sixty Bronze Stars. One hundred and thirty-five were awarded Purple Hearts, thirty of these were awarded posthumously.

The Campaign Credits for World War II earned by the Battalion are:

Rome-Arno
North Apennines
Po Valley

Po Valley

Their decorations are as follows:

Streamer in the colors of the French Croix de Guerre with Palm embroidered CENTRAL ITALY.

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

Period

1947 - 1963

Brig General Charles G. Sage was appointed The Adjutant General of New Mexico, 1 May 1946, and soon after that date allotments for the reorganization of the National Guard of New Mexico were made by the War Department. In the early days of 1947 the reorganization began to take form, many changes, both minor and major were made during 1947 and 1948 which would serve no purpose to recount here. The actual order for initial organization was issued 12 March 1947 which gave the State five separate Anti-Aircraft Battalions, and as auxiliary to these, there was also allotted one Operations Detachment, two Signal Radar Units, one Engineer Searchlight Maintenance Unit, three Ordnance Companies, one Transportation Truck Company and one Army Band.

In May 1949 the following changes were initiated: The 120th AAA Gun Bn was organized and two of the Ordnance Companies and the Transportation Truck Company was reorganized; the 3663rd Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company at Belen was redesignated Battery A, 120th AAA Gun Battalion; the 3630th Ordnance Maintenance Company AA At Roswell was converted and redesignated Battery B, 120th AAA, Gun Battalion; the 720th Transportation Truck Company at Albuquerque was converted and redesignated Battery C, 717th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery C, 717th Gun Battalion at Socorro was redesignated Battery C, 120th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery D of 120th not as yet organized, was activated and stationed at Alamogordo.

In October 1949 the organization, stations, strength, together with the Commander Officer of each unit of Coast Artillery of the New Mexico National Guard were:

Hq & Hq Btry 111th AAA Brig 17 0, 5 WO, 67 EM Santa Fe/Albuquerque (General C. G. Sage)

3631st Ord Main Co AA 6 O, 1 WO, 120 EM Albuquerque, NM (Capt V. H. Wood)

44th Army Band 1 WO, 28 EM Albuquerque, NM (WO F. P. Hale Jr) 181st AAA Opns Det 4 0, 43 EM Albuquerque, NM (Maj R. H. Moser)

200th AAA Group 14 0, 6 WO, 68 EM Roswell, NM (Col C. M. Woodbury) 394th SRMU 1 WO, 3 EM Albuquerque, NM (WO H. S. Ambrose)



44th Army Band - Albuquerque

Hq & Hq Btry, 120 AAA Bn (90mm) 13 0, 2 WO, 104 EM Roswell, NM (Lt Col H.C.Gray)

Btry A, 120th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Belen, NM (Lt Leo Romero)

Btry B, 120th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 W0, 124 EM Roswell, NM (Lt M.R.Draper)

Btry C, 120th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 W0, 124 EM Socorro, NM (Capt R.L.Senn)

Btry D, 120th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Alamogordo, NM (Capt H.H.Holcomb) Hq & Hq Btry, 697th AAA AW Bn (M) 13 0, 2 WO, 104 EM Roswell/Carlsbad (Lt Col J McMinn)

Btry A, 697th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 WO, 140 EM Roswell, NM (Capt H.L.Rives Jr)

Btry B, 697th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 WO, 140 EM Carlsbad, NM (Capt G.Lovett)

Btry C, 697th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 WO, 140 EM Artesia, NM (Capt M.H.Belshe)

Btry D, 697th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 WO, 140 EM Hobbs, NM (Capt G.H.Pack)

395th SRMU 1 WO, 3 EM Albuquerque, NM (WO W.R.Trimble)

Hq & Hq Btry, 717th AAA Bn 13 0, 2 WO, 104 EM Albuquerque, NM (Lt Col E.D.Pelzer)

Btry A, 717th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Farmington, NM (Lt C.C.Clark) Hq & Hq Btry, 726th AAA Bn 12 0, 2 WO, 104 EM Santa Fe, NM (Lt Col J.T.Watson)

Btry A, 726th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Taos, NM (Capt G.T.Reynolds) Hq & Hq Btry, 716th AAA Bn 13 0, 2 W0, 104 EM Silver City/Deming (Lt Col J.R. Stewart)

Btry A, 716th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Las Cruces, NM (Capt J.R.Patton)

Btry B, 716th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 W0, 124 EM Silver City, NM 1st Lt S.C. Warrick)

Btry C, 716th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 W0, 124 EM Lordsburg, NM (Capt G.W. Eddy)

Btry D, 716th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM T or C, NM (Lt R.E.Keithly)

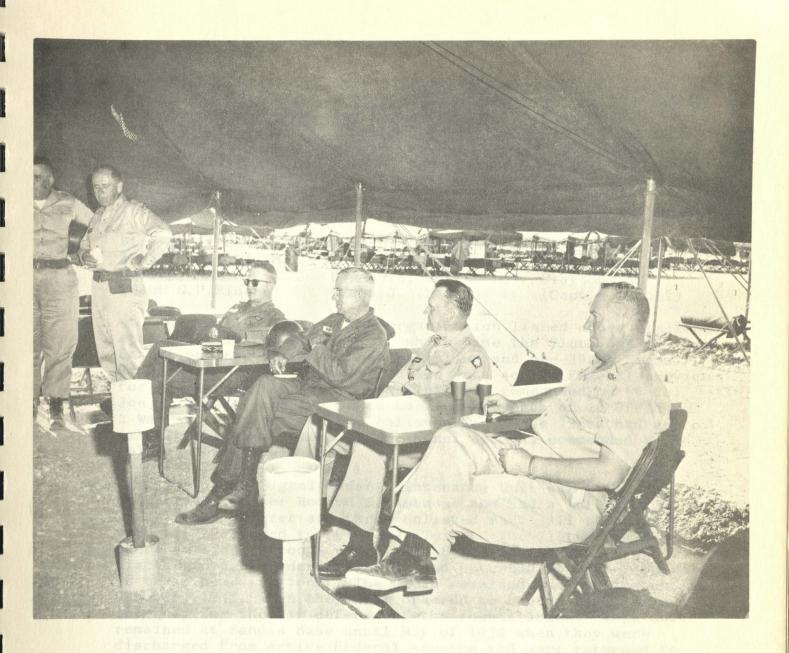
Hq & Hq Btry, 804th AAA Bn 13 0, 0 WO, 104 EM Tucumcari, NM (Lt Col W.C.Wells)

515th AAA Group

14 0, 6 WO, 68 EM Roswell/Springer

(Col F.G.Rowell)

Btry A, 804th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 WO, 140 EM Portales, NM (Capt D.M.Russell)



Relaxing between Inspections at Hueco Firing Range - 9 Aug 62 Left to Right:

Capt. Michael F. Hanrahan
Lt Col John D. Hillyer, Jr, CO, 3rd AW Bn
Lt Col George Coleman, Army Advisor
Brig General Walter W. Nations, CG, 111th Arty Bde
Maj General Ralph Osborne, Deputy Commander, 4th US Army
Maj General John P. Jolly, The Adjutant General

Btry B, 717th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Albuquerque, NM (Lt L.R.Bailey, Jr)

Btry B, 726th AAA Bn 4 O, 0 WO, 124 EM Las Vegas, NM (Capt E.C.Nord) Btry B, 804th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 WO, 140 EM Raton, NM (Lt W.L.Darden)

Btry C, 717th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Albuquerque, NM (Lt W.B.Russell) Btry C, 726th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Santa Fe, NM (Capt J.C.A.Alderete)

Btry C, 804th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 W0, 140 EM Clovis, NM (Capt R.F.Crowder)

Btry D, 717th AAA Bn 4 O, O WO, 124 EM Gallup, NM (Capt G.P.Pineau)

Btry D, 726th AAA Bn 4 0, 0 WO, 124 EM Espanola, NM (Capt J.A.Barth) Btry D, 804th AAA Bn 6 0, 0 WO, 140 EM Clayton, NM (Capt H.L.Cook)

Generally speaking the organization listed above remained static until August, 1950, at which time the 716th AAA Gun Battalion, the 726th AAA Gun Battalion and the 394th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit were called into active Federal service for the Korean Conflict. The 716th was commanded by Lt Col Joe R. Stewart and had an authorized strength of 29 Officers 2 Warrant Officers and 600 enlisted men. The 726th had approximately the same number of personnel and was commanded by Lt Colonel John T. Watson.

The 394th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit was commanded by Warrant Officer Howard S. Ambrose and had a strength of one Warrant Officer and three enlisted men. All three units were first shipped to Ft Bliss, Texas. The 716th remained there as school troops until May of 1952 when they were discharged from Federal service and returned to State control at their home stations. The 726th remained at Ft Bliss until October, 1951, when they were ordered to Sandia Base, Albuquerque, for the air defense of the installation. This unit remained at Sandia Base until May of 1952 when they were discharged from active Federal service and were returned to their home stations, where they reverted to State control.

The 395th Signal Detachment (Radar Maintenance), located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and commanded by Warrant Officer Gerald G. Bretag, was ordered into Active Federal Service on 23 January 1951. The unit served at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, and was released from active duty on 7 June 1953.

The 181st Operations Detachment, commanded by Major Robert H. Moser was called to active duty on 1 May 1951. After one week in Albuquerque, the unit moved to Ft. Bliss, Texas. By arrangement with Fort Bliss, filler personnel were individually screened before assignment. During the period of June through December, the unit spent over twenty weeks in the field and provided operational control for every battalion and group of the 34th Brigade in Ft. Bliss.



Chaplains of the New Mexico Army National Guard, 1960. Left to Right:

Capt Bernard W. Dougharty, Raton, 6th Gun Bn 1st Lt Robert T. Boerger, Artesia, 1st AW Bn 1st Lt Howard D. Marsh, Deming, 2nd Gun Bn Col Rodman M. Cookson, Roswell, Chief of Chaplains 1st Lt William A. Goode, Farmington, 3rd Gun Bn Capt Robert W. Galli, Santa Fe, 4th Gun Bn Capt Joe F. Weber, Portales, 5th Gun Bn This training culminated in operation "Full House" involving 34th Brigade, 11th Group and six Battalions, including the 717th AAA Bn (90mm) (New Mexico unit). During this period the unit supported the Artillery School in class work and demonstrations for students. The Commanding Officer also participated in a School Board to establish Tables of Organization and Equipment for Antiaircraft units and operations detachments. The present TOE for Brigade and Group follows closely recommendations of this board to have one organic headquarters containing equipment and personnel to provide complete collection and dissemination of intelligence, and operational control of antiaircraft units. This unit attained the highest score on an Army Training Test ever recorded at Fort Bliss.

In January the unit was transferred to 5th Army at Fort Sheridan to support the Air Defense of Chicago Complex. It was assigned to 51st Brigade and operated from operation units in the basement of the Museum of Science and Industry at 51st and Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Illinois. In early February, 1952, Major Moser was transferred to USARAL and activated the 510th Operations Detachment. This unit controlled air defense for the northern half of Alaska from Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Captain Charles Geck assumed command of the 181st Opns Det in February 1952. The unit was transferred to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in April, 1952 and controlled air defense of Lock Complex. The 181st was released from active duty and reverted to State control in April, 1953.

The 717th AAA Gun Battalion was also called to Federal service in May of 1951. At this time they were commanded by Lt Colonel Earl D. Pelzer. The organization had a personnel strength approximately the same as the 726th and 716th AAA Gun Battalions. First ordered to Ft. Bliss, they remained there until March of 1952, when they were ordered overseas to become a part of 12th AAA Group at Karlsruhe, Germany. This organization returned to the United States in February, 1953, and reverted to State control on 1 March 1953 at their initial home stations.

In May, 1951, several small auxiliary detachments were allotted the State to supplement the Antiaircraft Artillery units already organized. The 108th and 109th RCAT (Radio Controlled Airplane Target) Detachments were allotted to Santa Fe and Albuquerque, respectively; each of these units had an authorized strength of one officer and ten enlisted men. The 111th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit was also organized in May, 1951, with a strength of one Warrant Officer and three enlisted men with station at Albuquerque. The 110th



Staff, 200th Arty Group - Ft Bliss, Texas Front: Col Raymond E. Howell, Comdg. Left to Right: Lt Col Frank G. Young, Ex-0; Maj Ward W. Shoemaker, S-1; Maj Raymond Senn, S-2; Maj William C. Marr, S-3; Maj Frank J. Dailey, S-4.

Signal Radar Maintenance Unit was authorized and activated in October 1951 with one Warrant Officer and three enlisted men with station at Albuquerque. In April of 1953, the 182nd Operations Detachment was organized in Santa Fe with a strength of four officers and forty-two enlisted men.

On 21 September, 1956, New Mexico was allotted a Battalion of Field Artillery, designated the 502nd F. A. Bn (155mm How-Towed). Hq & Hq Btry was organized in Clovis with 16 Officers, 1 WO, and 96 enlisted men. Battery B was activated at Portales with authorized strength of 5 officers, 100 EM. A Service Battery was activated at Ft. Sumner, strength of 3 officers, 1 WO, and 51 EM.

At this state, a number of changes occured. On 1 November 1956, the following reorganization became effective: Battery A, 697th AAA Bn (AW) was reorganized to be Battery A, 120th AAA Bn (90mm) Gun) in Roswell. Battery B, 717th AAA Bn (90mm Gun) became Hq Battery, 515th AAA Group in Albuquerque. Battery C, 804th AAA Bn (75mm Gun) reorganized to become Battery C, 502d FA Bn (155mm How Towed) in Clovis. Hq Btry, 515th AAA Group reorganized to be Battery C, 804th AAA Bn (75mm Gun) in Springer. Battery A, 804th AAA Bn (75mm Gun) became Battery A, 502d FA Bn (155mm How Towed) in Portales. Battery A, 120th AAA Bn (90mm Gun) redesignated to Battery B, 717th AAA Bn (90mm Gun) at Belen. On 2 November 1956, Battery A, 697th AAA (AW) was organized in Lovington. Battery A, 804th AAA Bn (75mm Gun) was organized in Tucumcari.

On 1 September 1959, the New Mexico Army National Guard was reorganized and redesignated in accordance with the Combat Arms Regimental System used in the Regular Army. The six artillery battalions were thus organized on the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth battalions of the 200th Artillery. This system, thereby, continues unit and battalion lineage and history. The 502nd Field Artillery Battalion (155mm How Towed) ceased to exist on 1 September 1959; however, all personnel were kept intact and absorbed into new organizations. The 515th AAA Group was inactivated on 31 August 1959 with the activation of the 515th Ordnance Battalion (Maintenance and Supply) on 1 September 1959.

During the buildup of the Army during the Berlin Crisis, the 394th Signal Detachment, New Mexico Army National Guard, was ordered into Federal Service on 1 October 1961. This unit, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and commanded by Chief Warrant Officer James R. Heald, proceeded to Tobyhana Signal Depot, Pennsylvania, and served at that station in the maintenance of radar equipment until their release from active duty on 9 August 1962. Warrant Officer Heald and the enlisted men of the 394th Sig Det were awarded the New Mexico National Emergency Service Certificate by the Governor of New Mexico at a review during field training, 1962.



90mm Gun Crew - Btry B, 2nd Gun Bn, 200th Gp, Arty

On 1 April, 1962 and 1 May, 1963, organizational and personnel changes were effected in the New Mexico Army National Guard; however, there was no loss of organizations. The authorized aggregate strength of the New Mexico Army National Guard on 1 July 1963 was 2985 individuals with a ceiling of 3279, established by the National Guard Bureau. The actual aggregate strength of the NMARNG on 1 July 1963 was 2995.

The present troop structure of the New Mexico Army National Guard is as follows, with the authorized priority strength, location, and commander of each unit:

> HHD, NMARNG 28 0, 5 WO, 40 EM Albuquerque, NM (Maj A.M. Martinez, Jr)

HHB, 111th Arty Bde, (AD) 38 O, 5 WO, 97 EM Albuquerque, NM (Brig Gen W.W. Nations, Brig Commander) 1st Lt E.M. Armijo, Btry Commander)

HHB, 1st AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 13 O, 3 WO, 56 EM Artesia, NM (Lt Col R.D. Jenkins, Bn Commander) (Capt R.S. Easley, Btry Commander)

6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Alamogordo, NM (Capt R.L. Hoke)

Btry B 1st AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Carlsbad, NM (Capt D.T. Garrett)

Btry C 1st AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Carlsbad, NM (Capt U.E.Fleming)

Btry D 1st AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Hobbs, NM (Capt T.W. Wylie)

HHB, 200th Arty Gp (AD) 25 O, 4 WO, 97 EM Roswell, NM (Col R.O. Marshall, Gp Commander) (Capt R.L. Boren, Btry Commander)

HHB, 2nd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 13 0, 3 WO, 56 EM Las Cruces, NM (Lt Col E.J. Hooten, Bn Commander) (Capt M.Frietze, Jr, Btry Commander)

Btry A 1st AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty Btry A 2nd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM T or C, NM (Capt D.T. Montoya)

> Btry B 2nd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Silver City, NM (Capt A.M. Padilla)

> Btry C 2nd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Lordsburg, NM (Capt J.J. Estrada)

> Btry D 2nd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Deming, NM (2d Lt F.A. Ernst)



Training on the 50 Cal. Machine Gun

HHB, 3rd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 13 0, 3 WO, 56 EM Albuquerque, NM (Lt Col J.D.Hillyer, Jr, Bn Commander) (Capt M.F. Hanrahan, Btry Commander)

Btry A 3rd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty Btry A 4th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Albuquerque, NM (1st Lt D.E.Brown)

6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Belen, NM (1st Lt 0.J.Montoya)

Btry C 3rd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty Btry C 4th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Socorro, NM (Capt J.T.Bonds)

Btry D 3rd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty Btry D 4th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Gallup, NM (Capt T. Price, Jr)

HHB, 5th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 13 0, 3 WO, 76 EM Clovis, NM (Lt Col S.W. Johnston, Bn Commander) (Capt C.H. Guthals, Btry Commander)

Btry A 5th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 O, O WO, 88 EM Roswell, NM (Capt G. Snyder, Jr)

Btry B 5th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 88 EM Clovis, NM (Capt R.D. Gafford)

6 0, 0 WO, 88 EM Portales, NM (1st Lt H.L.Harris) HHB, 4th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 13 0, 3 WO, 56 EM Santa Fe, NM (Lt Col A.B. Martinez, Jr, Bn Commander) (Capt S.J.Rael, Btry Commander)

6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Taos, NM (Capt L.A. Santistevan)

Btry B 3rd AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty Btry B 4th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Albuquerque, NM (1st Lt D.R. Shaw)

> 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Farmington, NM (Capt B.G.Barns)

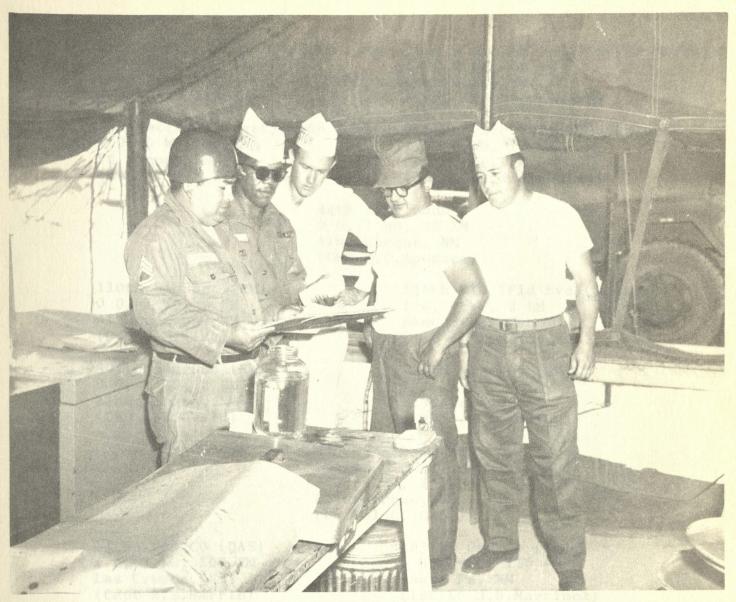
> 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Espanola, NM (1st Lt J. Noedel, Jr)

HHB, 6th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 13 0, 3 WO, 56 EM Tucumcari, NM (Lt Col W.L. Potter, Bn Commander) (1st Lt L.R. Davis, Btry Commander)

Btry A 6th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Clayton, NM (Capt D.D. Gregory)

Btry B 6th AW Bn(SP)200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Raton, NM (Capt E. U. Sandoval)

Btry C 5th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty Btry C 6th AW Bn(SP) 200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 68 EM Springer, NM (Capt C.N. Ford, Jr)



Cooks at Work - Btry D, 5th AW Bn, Ft Bliss, Texas

Btry D 5th AW Bn(SP)200th Arty 6 0, 0 WO, 88 EM Lovington, NM (Capt R.W.Jones)

Btry D 6th AW Bn(SP)200th Arty 6 0, 0 W0, 68 EM Las Vegas, NM (Capt A.J.Regensberg)

7th Det(Air Target) 200th Arty 1 0, 0 WO, 10 EM Ft Sumner, NM (1st Lt J.B. Southern) 8th Det(Air Target)200th Arty 1 0, 0 WO, 10 EM Ft Sumner, NM (1st Lt H.N.Nicholas)

44th Army Band 0 0, 1 WO, 28 EM Albuquerque, NM (CWO M.C.Apodaca)

110th Sig Det (RM) 0 0, 1 WO, 2 EM Albuquerque, NM (CWO J.M.King) 136th PIO (Fld Svc)(Team BB)
1 0, 0 WO, 2 EM
Santa Fe, NM
(1st Lt L.M. Vasquez)

394th Sig Det (RM) 0 0, 1 WO, 2 EM Albuquerque, NM (CWO J.R.Heald) 395th Sig Det (RM) 0 0, 1 WO, 2 EM Albuquerque, NM (CWO J.G.Boydstun)

HHD, 515th Ord Bn (Maint & Sup) 9 0, 1 WO, 15 EM Albuquerque, NM (Lt Col C. Geck)

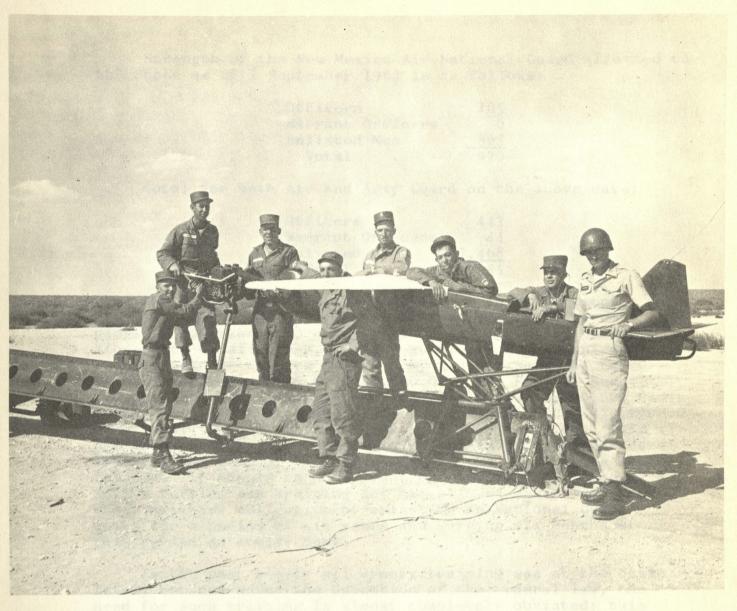
642nd Ord CO (DAS) 4 0, 7 WO, 107 EM Las Cruces, NM (Capt R.E.Harris)

3631st Ord Co (DS) 9 0, 0 WO, 126 EM Santa Fe, NM (1st Lt J.D.Martinez)

The foregoing represents the major changes made in the organization of the Guard since its reorganization in 1947.

Authorized strength of the New Mexico Army National Guard as of 1 September 1963 is as follows:

Officers 338
Warrant Officers 44
Enlisted Men 2,603
Total 2,985



7th Air Target Det - Field Training - Ft Bliss, Texas, 1962

Strength of the New Mexico Air National Guard allotted to the State as of 1 September 1963 is as follows:

Officers	105
Warrant Officers	0
Enlisted Men	865
Total	970

Total for both Air and Army Guard on the above date:

Officers	443
Warrant Officers	44
Enlisted Men	3,468
Total	3,955

The National Guard of New Mexico employs 399 people steadily who are paid from Federal funds. The State employs an additional 20 or a total of 419. Federal property alone such as airplanes, trucks, guns, and other equipment, in the hands of the New Mexico Army and Air National Guard is worth approximately \$52,000,000.00. The Federal Budget for the 1962-63 Fiscal year for the State was \$6,700,000.00. During the same period the State funds amounted to \$330,000.00 or a total, both State and Federal of \$7,030,000.00. This sum is distributed in 28 localities and is a major consideration in the economy of the area where the Guard units are located. It should be noted that for several years the Selective Service and Training Act has allowed men to discharge their military obligation by enlisting in National Guard units for a period of six years and serving six months of this period on active duty.

In the past nearly all armory training was at the basic level, but now under the operation of the Federal law, the need for such training is almost completely obviated; this permits most of the armory drill periods to be utilized for technical training.

For reasons recited in the foregoing paragraph and due to greatly expanded National Program of spending for housing and equipment, modern National Guard is truly a FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE and ready to take the field whenever and whereever needed.

NEW MEXICO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY ACADEMY

(New Mexico's Officer Candidate School)

During 1956 and 1957, it became increasingly apparent that if the officer vacancies in the New Mexico Army National Guard were to become filled, a new source of junior grade officers would have to be created. Accordingly, New Mexico's Officer Candidate School, "The New Mexico Army National Guard Military Academy" began operation in July, 1958, with the enrollment of 25 students.

Buildings located in the old World War II Bruns Hospital Area, Santa Fe, New Mexico, were used, and, with the use of much elbow grease and many gallons of paint, these facilities have been made adequate. The present construction of the Adjutant General's Headquarters Complex in Santa Fe includes facilities for the Academy.

The First class of the NMARNG Military Academy, Class 1-59, had an enrollment of 25 and graduated 20. Subsequently, Class 2-60 graduated 17, Class 3-61 graduated 18, Class 4-62 graduated 27, and Class 5-63 graduated 22. All of the 104 graduates were commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the New Mexico Army National Guard. Class 6-64, which commenced in June, 1963, has an enrollment of 32 cadets. Due to the implications of the impact of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act, future classes are planned to commence with at least 50 students.

The Officer Candidate Course starts in June with one weekend assembly followed by two weeks active duty at Fort Bliss, Texas. After which follows eleven monthly weekend assemblies and one week of active duty as cadets, prior to being commissioned as officers.

Entrance requirements to the New Mexico Army National Guard Military Academy are in accordance with National Guard Regulations, careful selection and screening by battalion boards, and the Academic Board of the Academy.

The program of instruction totals 262 hours, including the 200 hours required in the instructional material from the U. S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and 62 hours of field exercises and miscellaneous subjects. The Field exercises were designed to supplement class room tactics and furnish on-the-ground performance. During the

second week of active duty, orientation courses are presented to the newly graduated officers. The cadets graduate at the end of the first week of active duty at the end of the program year and remain with the Academy for an additional week for instruction and orientation in basic subjects and actual instruction on the Artillery ranges. Since most graduates of the Academy are commissioned in Artillery, it is believed that this additional instruction assists the new officers to become branch qualified.

The objective of the Academy is to select outstanding enlisted personnel of the New Mexico National Guard, and develop within them the characteristics of leadership, command ability, and tactical proficiency that is required of a commissioned officer. Since all individuals entering the program are motivated by the desire to wear bars, it is the responsibility of the Academy to determine which ones can develop the necessary level of training and leadership qualities to become a leader. During the late winter months, each year, the class is given a "Leader's Reaction Test." This test is conducted in the field during inclement weather, utilizing reconnaisance patrols as a medium of command. Each patrol has a commissioned officer as grader, and the patrol leaders are rotated to enable each to encounter one or more situations that require an immediate estimate of the situation and a decision. The entire course at the New Mexico Army National Guard Military Academy is very rigid and strict discipline is maintained.

The Cadet Company of the New Mexico OCS is controlled by the Commandant and three Tactical Officers. Cadet leaders are appointed from, and rotated among the cadets. The staff and instructors for the Academy are carefully selected, experienced senior officers of the New Mexico Army National Guard plus a few select officers from the State Advisor Group of Regular Army Officers.

The following officers are serving the Academy as noted below:

Academic Board

Brig General Walter W. Nations Colonel Henry H. McLauchlin Lt Colonel Edward J. Hamilton Lt Colonel Robert D. Jenkins Lt Colonel Alfonso B. Martinez, Jr Lt Colonel Glenn Lovett

Superintendent

Lt Colonel Edward J. Hamilton

Commandant

Lt Colonel Glenn Lovett

Director of Instruction

Colonel William C. Thompson, Jr

Administrative Assistant

1st Lt Leopoldo M. Vasquez

Tactical Officers

Captain Richard T. Floyd, Jr Captain Antonio Gabaldon, Jr 1st Lt William J. Cortez

Supply Officer

CWO Eloyd L. Gonzales



Senior Cadets - New Mexico Army NG Military Academy, 1960 Class 2-60, Graduated and Commissioned as 2nd Lieutenants, 13 Aug 60

NEW MEXICO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Period

1947 - 1963

When the National Guard of New Mexico was reorganized in 1947, the State was allotted a Fighter-Bomber squadron of the Air National Guard. This was a unique experience to old-time Guardsmen who only eight years prior were Horse Cavalry.

The New Mexico Air National Guard, known as the 188th Fighter-Bomber Squadron, was federally recognized on the 7th of July, 1947, at the old Albuquerque Armory at the Corner of Fifth and Gold, Albuquerque.

All of the preparation for the federal recognition was handled primarily by three officers - Lt Colonel Frank Cronican, Major Steven Shambaugh and Major Jack Milne.

The original unit, commanded by Lt Colonel Frank Cronican, was supported by three subordinate organizations, the 188th Weather Station, commanded by Captain Rhodes F. Arnold; Detachment C, 228th Air Service (Fighter), commanded by Major Steven Shambaugh; and the Utility Flight, commanded by Captain George Parsons. The original Air Advisor (Air Force Liaison Officer) was Major Jack Milne.

Soon after the receipt of federal recognition, the unit moved to an area on the northwest corner of Kirtland Air Force Base, and was assigned a number of buildings and shops.

The Squadron, comprised of approximately 100 officers and airmen, immediately received three T-6 "Texan" two-place trainers, and 25 F-51 "Mustang" fighters.

The first flight by any member of the New Mexico Air National Guard, as such, was in a T-6 by 1st Lieutenant Francis A. Williams, with Major Jack Milne aboard as instructor pilot.

The original caretaker detachment consisted of three officers, one warrant officer, and 33 enlisted men. They were responsible for recruiting, training, and maintenance of all equipment, ground and air.



A Flight of F-100A Jet Aircraft, 188th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, New Mexico Air National Guard over Albuquerque.

During the first three years of operation, the parent unit's mission was changed from Fighter-Bomber to Fighter-Interceptor and back again on many occasions.

Early in 1948, Lt Colonel Cronican was made the Chief of Staff for Air and Major Shambaugh took command of the parent unit. Captain Parsons became Administrative Assistant for Air to the Adjutant General and Captain Andrew Riddle took command of the Utility Flight.

The first summer encampment for the New Mexico Air National Guard was held the first two weeks in August, 1948, at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque.

Due to the fact that all pilots were to fire air-to-air gunnery during the encampment, and with no gunnery range available within flying distance of Kirtland, it was necessary to move part of the squadron to Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. The first week of camp, half of the pilots and a small group of aircraft maintenance technicians went to Williams Air Force Base. The following week the other half of the pilots went.

Support by the Air Force during this period was outstanding. Colonel Scott (author of "God Is My Co-Pilot") was Base Commander at Williams Air Force Base, and he did everything possible to make the 188th's mission a success.

The summer field training for 1949 was held the first two weeks of August at San Marcos, Texas. This was considered a successful camp. All air-to-air gunnery was fired at Matagordo Island Gunnery Range. Any member who attended this camp will well remember for the rest of his life the heat and extremely heavy work load. And then there was the pilot who test-fired his guns on the ramp (a similar event later put the 188th on the front page of many newspapers throughout the United States). This really excited a great number of people. Also, there was another pilot who was having a little foot trouble on a gunnery mission. His feet hurt, so he removed his shoes and couldn't get them back on prior to landing.

The 1950 summer camp was held the last two weeks of August at Kirtland Air Force Base. The same procedure was used for air-to-air gunnery as was used in 1948; half of the pilots to Luke Air Force Base the first week and the remainder the second week. By this time training was at a high level of proficiency, and the unit worked well as a combat team.



Trophies Won by 188th Fighter Interceptor Squadron

In September 1950, Major Shambaugh resigned and moved to Oklahoma to finish a law degree. At this time, Lt Colonel Emmanuel Schifani took command of the squadron. The Air Advisor was Major Robert McCord.

In December 1950, the unit was alerted and notified that it was to be activated on 1 February 1951, due to the Korean Conflict. Recruiting became top priority until activation.

On February 1951, the squadron was activated with 54 officers and approximately 400 airmen. It was assigned to Kirtland Air Force Base as an air defense squadron and was given 30 days to become combat ready. Immediately upon activation the Weather Detachment, Support Element, and Utility Flight were integrated with support personnel and units of Kirtland Air Force Base. In 30 days the unit was classed as combat ready and entered into a period of full alert status. At this time several officers were selected for jet training and assigned to the 93rd Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Kirtland Air Force Base.

Lt Colonel Schifani was then assigned to Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, and Colonel Walker M. Mahurin, Group Commander of the 1st Fighter Group, George Air Force Base, California, took temporary command of the 188th. Colonel Mahurin was later shot down in Korea. Upon his return to the United States wrote a novel, "Honest John."

On 20 April 1951, the 188th moved to Long Beach Municipal Airport, Long Beach, California, and was assigned to the 27th Air Division (Defense), with headquarters at Norton Air Force Base, California. All 25 F-51s, led by Colonel Mahurin flying a T-33 jet, made a non-stop mass flight from Albuquerque to Long Beach and landed at approximately 1600 hours, Pacific time. At 0500 hours, 21 April 1951, the squadron was on full alert status and remained in place, in number designation only, until 31 October 1952.

Immediately after reaching Long Beach, pilots and some airmen were pulled from the unit rather rapidly by the Air Force for duty in Japan, Korea, and other stations. The Air Force had asked for qualified F-51 pilot volunteers to proceed to Korea immediately. Two officers, 1st Lieutenant Robert J. Lucas and 1st Lieutenant Joseph J. Murray, volunteered for this assignment. They were both killed in action in Korea while flying F-51s in combat on close support missions: "dates and places are unknown." While in Long Beach, four of the pilots were checked out in jets and then went to Korea and



188th Fighter Interceptor Squadron - Aircraft on Parking Ramp, Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque.

flew F-86s. Two additional pilots were sent to Alaska and flew jets. Approximately 12 of the pilots flew F-51s in Korea. About 1,500 combat missions were flown by pilots of the New Mexico Air National Guard in Korea.

On a quiet Sunday morning, shortly after the 188th arrived in Long Beach, the silence was shattered when all six .50 caliber machine guns in one of the F-51s were short-circuited during the pre-flight inspection. Every round (1,600) loaded on the aircraft was fired. Miraculously, no one was injured. Several automobiles and some houses were hit and one bullet lodged in the wall about 18 inches from a sleeping person.

While in Korea, Captain (now Major retired) Francis A. Williams shot down three MIG-15 aircraft. 1st Lieutenant (now Major) Robert L. Sands also got three confirmed MIG-15 kills. One of Lieutenant Sands' kills, as depicted on his gun camera film, represented the best photo the USAF had of a MIG-15 at that time, because Lieutenant Sands literally flew up the tail pipe of the MIG and the aircraft is shown with gear, flaps and dive brakes extended, indicating that the hydraulic system was shot away.

A few officers and several airmen of the 188th were discharged from the Air Force early in 1952. On 13 June 1952, the New Mexico Air National Guard was once again federally recognized as the 8188th Air Base Squadron. This squadron was for the sole purpose of absorbing all former members after their discharge from the Air Force. By October, 1952, most of the officers and airmen had returned to New Mexico. On 1 November 1952 the 8188 number designation was dropped, and the 188th number designation was returned to state control.

Upon reorganization in November 1952, the unit was known as the 188th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron (Augmented) and commanded by Lt Colonel Schifani. The squadron consisted of approximately 10 officers and 100 airmen. The equipment consisted of a C-47, a T-6, a few pencils and absolutely no facilities. Finally, the unit was given one small building on the northwest corner of Kirtland Air Force Base to be used as an orderly room. In addition, the unit was assigned a room, 10 feet by 10 feet, in the present Kirtland Air Force Base operations hanger to be used as an aircraft maintenance and operations office. This situation continued for approximately six months until the unit re-obtained the facilities on the west side of Kirtland Air Force Base. During this period the squadron received four war-weary F-51s and two T-6s, plus many tons of new equipment and supplies. This

was a far cry from the junk that the unit had between World War II and the Korean conflict. Everything received was new - except aircraft.

New Air Advisors were assigned: Major Wallace MacGregor, MSgt Kenneth Hufferd (Administration) and MSgt Irving Samuels (Maintenance) came to the unit before our first encampment after release from active duty.

The first camp attended after deactivation was during June, 1953, and it was held at Natrona County Airport, Casper, Wyoming. During this camp the squadron was still flying F-51s. The next four camps were all held during June at the same place, but with the squadron flying F-80 "Shooting Star" jets.

The New Mexico Air National Guard received its first jet aircraft in August 1953, and, needless to say, all members of the unit were very proud of this. When received, all of the jets were F-80As and F-80Bs, but during the first year they were all rebuilt by Lockhead Aircraft Company, Burbank, California (the original builder in 1943 and 1944).

During the period of time encompassed by the five summer field training sessions (1953-1957), the 188th was one of the three squadrons which made up the 140th Wing with headquarters in Denver, Colorado. The other two squadrons were the 187th of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the 120th of Denver. The Wing was commanded by Brigadier General Joe C. Moffitt (Later to be Adjutant General of Colorado). During each of these five years the 188th won top honors in all air-to-air gunnery conducted in the 140th Wing. In 1957 General Moffitt presented the 188th with a large trophy for this feat. The trophy is on display in the unit trophy case.

From 1952 through 1957 attendance at annual field training, traditionally, was compulsory - no excused absences were granted. As a result, extremely high production was obtained and top ratings were received.

When the unit was federally recognized in 1947, it inherited a squadron insignia depicting the mission of a light bomb squadron, which was a part of the 8th Air Force during World War II. Being members of a fighter squadron, the pilots and airmen of the 188th took exception to an insignia of this type and chose to completely ignore it until after the Korean conflict.

In 1953 all members of the squadron were called together to discuss the insignia problem. It was decided that any and all suggested insignias would be submitted to a committee for consideration. One was chosen and sent to the Adjutant General for comments and recommendations. The Adjutant General accepted the suggested insignia and commissioned the celebrated Webb Young, Jr., of Santa Fe to make a final drawing which would be suitable for submission to the United States Air Force for approval or disapproval. After two days and many miles through the halls and offices of the Pentagon within the Department of the Air Force, approval was received by the Adjutant General and members of his staff and the "Paisano," official state bird of New Mexico, became the central figure of the insignia for the 188th.

In November 1953 the squadron was commanded by Captain Francis A. Williams. Lt Colonel Schifani had been promoted to Colonel and assigned as the Chief of Staff for Air for the New Mexico Air National Guard.

In the Fall of 1954 each of the 27 Air National Guard Wings sent a gunnery team to Boise, Idaho, to select a team to participate in the Air Force world-wide gunnery meet, which was to be held at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, in 1955. The team of the 140th Wing won the Boise meet hands The team consisted of two pilots and 20 airmen; the 188th furnished one officer and nine airmen. captain was Lt Colonel Walter Williams, Commander of the 120th Squadron of Colorado (now a full Colonel and commanding the 120th Group of Colorado Air National Guard). The Air National Guard team then placed second in the Air Force meet from the nine teams praticipating. The Air National Guard team captain was high team captain in the meet. member of the team, Captain Robert L. Sands of the 188th, placed third high individual, world-wide. Two large trophies won by this team are in the office of the Wing Commander, Buckley Field, Colorado. There are several other trophies, won by individual officers and airmen of the 188th, on display in their trophy case.

During the summer field training of 1957 (the last held at Casper, Wyoming), the 188th was presented the Spaatz Trophy and the Air Force Association Trophy for being the outstanding tactical unit of the Air National Guard for the period 1 January 1956 through 31 December 1956.

New Air Advisors assigned about this time were: Major Eldon A. Klapal, MSgt Gerald Smith (Supply), TSgt Donald Downey (Administration) and TSgt Walter Myers (Maintenance).

Major General Charles G. Sage resigned as Adjutant General of New Mexico in the Fall of 1957. Colonel Schifani was appointed as Adjutant General at that time and promoted to Major General. He remained in that position until late 1958 when he resigned. Major John P. Jolly was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Burroughs in February, 1959, and General Schifani became Chief of Staff for Air.

Early in January 1958, the 188th was informed by the National Guard Bureau that it had been selected to receive the F-100 "Supersabre." This was considered a great honor because they were the first squadron in the Air National Guard to receive the "Century Series" aircraft.

During March 1958, the squadron received two F-100F two-place trainers and entered into a phase of instructor pilot training within the unit. The original plan was to train three pilots and instructor pilots, but on 13 April 1958, Captain Gail E. Mehler, Assistant Operations Officer, had a non-fatal heart attack and subsequently was permanently grounded. A great deal of tribute should be paid this fine officer. He had carried a large percentage of the pilot instruction duties for five years prior to his illness. After receiving between 60 and 80 hours of F-100 flying time, two squadron pilots were finally qualified as instructor pilots. They began training the rest of the squadron pilots, assisted by the Air Advisor, Major Klapal.

Also on 12 April 1958, the squadron held an open house for the public. This was because they were to receive a mass flight of 12 F-100As from the United States Air Force.

Approximately 4,000 guests attended the open house in spite of very high winds and extremely cold weather. The whole show was a success and was highlighted by a speech delivered by Senior Senator Dennis Chavez (since deceased) of New Mexico. He praised the 188th Fighter Squadron for their many accomplishments over the past years.

Between 1 July 1954 and 13 April 1958 the 188th accomplished what is supposed to be the impossible. They were completely aircraft accident free. The squadron was given many awards and commendations for this.

On the 23rd of May, 1958, Captain Rollin Wilcoxson and an Air Force instructor pilot crashed upon landing at Kirtland Air Force Base. Captain Wilcoxson was checking out in the F-100F. The instructor pilot was unhurt, but Captain Wilcoxson has been medically retired as a result of the crash.

The squadron entered into a strenuous phase of pilot checkout and mission training in the new aircraft. This was accompanied by severe difficulties in support of the new equipment. By early Spring of 1959, most of these difficulties were overcome and the potential of the complete squadron was increased tremendously.

On 19 September 1958 2nd Lieutenant John J. Browning was fatally injured in the crash of his F-100. The crash occurred approximately 60 miles west-northwest of Albuquerque. Lieutenant Browning was recently out of flying school and was considered an outstanding pilot by all of his associates.

All summer field training periods since 1958 have been held at Kirtland Air Force Base. This was a matter of necessity due to the long runways and landing barriers which are available at Kirtland. These two items are highly desirable when landing a mass of 28,000 pounds of steel and aluminum - an F-100. The usual touchdown speed is about 155 knots, or 178 miles per hour, and, of course, the pilot really never knows if his landing drag chute and wheel brakes will function properly until he has landed and rolled two or three thousand feet.

On 1 May 1959 Major Clay O. Keen was put in command of the squadron and Major Francis A. Williams was designated as Administrative Assistant for Air in the Office of the Adjutant General.

On 1 January 1960 the 188th assumed 14-hour ADC runway alert.

On 23 July 1960, the New Mexico Air National Guard was converted from a fighter squadron to the 150th Fighter Interceptor Group (AD). The make-up of the Group was: Headquarters 150th Fighter Group, 188th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 150th Maintenance Squadron, 150th Materiel Squadron, 150th Air Base Squadron, and 150th USAF Dispensary. The conversion raised their authorized strength to 956 officers and airmen. Major Keen was Group Commander and in September 1960, was promoted to Lt Colonel.

Lt Colonel Benjamin H. Emmert, Jr. was assigned as Air Advisor in the Fall of 1960.

On 27 December 1960, the Group suffered its second fatality when 1st Lieutenant Rousseau J. Tatman was killed in the crash of his F-100 in the vicinity of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Brigadier General Schifani was discharged from the New Mexico National Guard on 6 Feburary 1961, and there was a subsequent change of command down through the Group.

Major Francis A. Williams assumed command of the Group on 16 February 1961. Lt Colonel Keen was appointed Administrative Assistant for Air on 17 February 1961. Major Robert L. Sands assumed command of the 188th Fighter Squadron on 25 February 1961.

On 2 April 1961 Major Sands assumed command of the Group. Major Williams was reassigned within the Group and was retired in August 1962. Major Fred J. Fink was appointed Commander of the 188th Fighter Squadron on 2 April 1961.

On 7 April 1961, another unfortunate accidental incident occurred which put the New Mexico Air National Guard on the front page of newspapers all over the world. Two of our F-100 alert aircraft were making practice passes on a SAC B-52 jet bomber in the Grants, New Mexico, area. A heat-seeking Sidewinder missile, which due to a mal-function of an electrical system, was discharged from the fighter and shot down the B-52. Three crew men in the bomber were killed. The pilot of the F-100, Captain James W. Van Scyoc, was absolved of any blame.

On 1 July 1961, the 188th Fighter Interceptor Squadron assumed 24-hour ADC alert status.

MSgt William Hancock was assigned duty as Administrative Assistant for the Air Advisor in April 1962, relieving TSgt Downey, who retired from the regular Air Force.

2nd Lieutenant David R. McCauley was killed on 9 October 1962 when his F-100 crashed while he was attempting to bring it to a safe landing at Kirtland Air Force Base after the aircraft had experienced an in-flight power failure on take-off.

Lt Colonel Emmert, the Air Advisor, was promoted to Colonel in February 1963, and was reassigned within ADC. Major Hubert N. Skidmore came to the Group in July, 1963, as Air Advisor.

The Air National Guard Base Supply, Accounting and Aircraft Records and Reports sections all became mechanized with the addition of IBM equipment in April, 1963.

The first woman member of the New Mexico Air National Guard, 1st Lieutenant Frances G. Boespflug, was appointed as a nurse in the 150th USAF Dispensary on 18 July, 1963.

The present structure of the New Mexico Air National Guard is as follows, with the authorized priority strength and commanders of each unit:

Hq, NMANG
7 0, 5 AMN
Albuquerque, New Mexico
(Major F. H. Rock)

Hq, 150th Ftr Gp (AD) 27 0, 117 AMN Albuquerque, New Mexico (Major R. L. Sands)

188th Ftr Intcp Sq 33 0, 11 AMN Albuquerque, New Mexico (Major F. J. Fink)

150th CAMRON 8 0, 361 AMN Albuquerque, New Mexico (Capt H. W. Dozier) 150th Materiel Squadron 7 0, 119 AMN Albuquerque, New Mexico (Major V. H. Anderson)

150th Air Base Squadron 7 0, 119 AMN Albuquerque, New Mexico (Capt C. T. McCreary)

150th USAF Dispensary 11 0, 27 AMN Albuquerque, New Mexico (Capt R. R. Secrest)

The building facilities of the 150th Fighter Group at this stage of our history are adequate, but very inconvenient. As an example, it is a seven-mile round trip each time we are required to deliver a spare part from the Base Supply to the Maintenance Section. It is a 10-mile round trip from Group Headquarters to the Base Supply and a three-mile round trip from Group Headquarters to Maintenance.

Area C, housing the Aircraft Maintenance and Operations facilities, consists of 42 acres and 11 buildings. Cost of these facilities and additions added, not including the cost of the land, amounts to \$1,833,000.

Area H of Kirtland Air Force Base houses the Base Supply and Comptroller Section. This is considered to be a temporary arrangement. Group Headquarters, Headquarters 150th Air Base Squadron, Headquarters 150th Materiel Squadron, 150th USAF Dispensary, Unit Supply, Ground Communications, Air Police, Photo Lab and the Guardsmen Federal Credit Union are also housed in temporary quarters on Kirtland Air Force Base.

Construction has been proposed and funds requested for buildings to be built in Area C to house all units now in temporary buildings.

The Air Technician Detachment now numbers 179 people. The majority are in the aircraft maintenance and ADC alert sections. The Fiscal Year 1963 payroll for this group was \$1,319,500. The Military payroll for the Group was \$410,000 for Fiscal Year 1963. Aircraft inventory is: 22 F-100As, one F-100F, two T-33s, and one C-47 - 23 1/2 million dollars worth.

1632, and he Coloned in July 1979, at which time he was manigned as Commanding Officer, lith favours, New Mexico Mattenni Sport, Then conversion of the 187th Cavalry to

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHARLES G. SAGE

Born in Sparks, Kansas, 10 April 1895, General Sage attended Occidental College from 1913 to 1917. He enlisted in the Texas National Guard in June, 1917, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1918 at Saumur Artillery School, France. Discharged in 1919, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Cavalry, New Mexico National Guard. Promoted to Captain 1920, Major 1928, Lieutenant Colonel 1933, and to Colonel in July 1939, at which time he was assigned as Commanding Officer, 111th Cavalry, New Mexico National Guard. Upon conversion of the 111th Cavalry to Coast Artillery, he was transferred in grade and became the Commanding Officer of the 200th CA (AA) and with this unit entered Federal service in January, 1941.

General Sage arrived in the Philippines with the 200th in September and was in command of the Regiment when the Japanese attack began there on December 8, 1941. Later he was assigned command of the Philippine Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA) and was forced to surrender this organization when Luzon fell to the enemy.

After three years and four months in prison camps in Luzon, Formosa, Japan and in Manchuria, General Sage returned home and was hospitalized until March 1947. He was promoted to Brigadier General, Army of the United States on 20 January 1946. He was appointed Adjutant General of New Mexico on 1 May 1946 and immediately began the task of reorganizing the Guard. Federally recognized as a Brigadier General of the line in March of 1947, he was promoted to Major General and Federally recognized in that rank in May, 1954. He resigned as Adjutant General of New Mexico on 23 July 1957 and retired in his rank of Major General. In January 1960, he was promoted to Lieutenant General, New Mexico National Guard. Sage received much deserved praise for his efficient handling of National Guard affairs during the time he was Adjutant General.

In addition to his service medals, General Sage was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal, BSM and a Purple Heart. He also proudly wears the Presidential Unit Citation w/2 OLC. In addition to these honors, he was a member of the Executive Council, NGAUS, 1947-1956; member General Staff Committee on National Guard and AR Policy 1954 to 1957 and was Secretary-Treasurer to the Adjutants General Association in 1956 and Vice-President of that

Association in 1957. He holds the New Mexico Distinguished Service Medal (1934), and an Oak Leaf Cluster was added in 1949.

General Sage is a competent general officer of great force and ability. New Mexicans are, and should be, proud of his record.

MAJOR GENERAL HUGH M. MILTON II

General Milton, a native of Kentucky, was for ten years associated with the National Guard of New Mexico as a Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of the 45th Infantry Division. This position was the only allotted to the State and since Oklahoma had the 45th Headquarters promotion went to the officers of the State.

As a civilian in the field of education, General Milton had an outstanding record in New Mexico, being successively a teacher of mechanical engineering, Dean of Engineering and President of State College at Las Cruces. He also served as President of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell.

General Milton, a veteran of World War I, was Federally recognized as a Lieutenant Colonel, New Mexico National Guard, on May 12, 1930, and served with distinction until called for active duty with the 45th Infantry Division in 1940. Personal affairs soon necessitated his relief from active duty and separation from the National Guard. Later he re-entered active federal service as a Reserve Officer. He was promoted to a full Colonel and was G-4 and Chief of Staff of XIV Corps, Southwest Pacific Area. Promoted to the Grade of Brigadier General in June 1945, he participated in five campaigns including leading a division in the capture and occupation of Manila.

While in the service, he was on leave from New Mexico A&M College, and returned to the New Mexico A&M College, as President, and two years later he took the Presidency of the New Mexico Military Institute, at Roswell, New Mexico. In 1951 he was recalled to active military service and was assigned as Executive for Reserve and ROTC affairs. While holding this position he was promoted to Major General which he held until he reverted to inactive status on 18 November 1953. On this date, President Eisenhower appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Forces. General Milton was again honored when the President elevated him to the post of Under Secretary of the Army on 25 August 1958.

General Milton, while serving with the New Mexico National Guard, had the respect of every Guardsman with whom he came in contact. He was awarded the Silver Star for valor in action in the Philippines in 1945.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CORYTON M. WOODBURY

General Woodbury was born in Kentucky and received his higher education at Staunton High School at Staunton, Virginia Military Institute where he graduated with a B.S. and C.E. degree, in civil engineering. He is also a graduate of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia and the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In civil life the General has served private corporations as resident engineer, and as an instructor at the New Mexico Military Institute from 1932 to 1940. He is now City Manager at Roswell. General Woodbury commanded the 111th AAA Brigade, with Headquarters at Roswell, from 14 April 1958 to 7 July 1961, and is presently assigned as Assistant The Adjutant General.

The subject officer first entered the military service as a Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, ORC and continued in this rank until 13 November 1936 when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the New Mexico National Guard and assigned to Battery A, 158th F.A. with station at Roswell and upon conversion of this unit to Co. A, 104th Anti-Tank Battalion (Inf) was transferred to Infantry and served as Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer for the 104th. This Battalion was later to be redesignated the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

General Woodbury served with the 804th as First Lieutenant, Captain, and Major and when transferred to the 752nd Tank Battalion was in the rank of Major and assigned as Battalion Executive. Upon transfer to the 752nd on 21 March 1943, he was soon promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to command his battalion. He was separated on 17 April 1946, returned to Roswell and accepted a commission in the Coast Artillery (AA), New Mexico National Guard in 1947 as Colonel, Headquarters, 200th AAA Group, CAC.

The subject general officer is one of the most decorated men in the service today. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal on four separate occasions for gallantry in action. General Woodbury's citation for each of these medals would seem to entitle him to a higher award. One of the most typical of these is quoted below:

"For gallantry in action on the night of 3 June 1944. His Battalion was bivouacked in an area alongside of one of the main highways in ****. Shortly after the battalion was bivouacked, a German plane dropped a flare, lighting the

entire area, and then strafed the area heavily. An enlisted man suffered an abdominal wound from this strafing and, not being conscious of his own actions wandered aimlessly around, exposing himself to the continued strafings. Major Woodbury, seeing the man's action, left his covered position and, at the risk of his life, went to the aid of the wounded man. He pulled the wounded man down and shielded him with his body while he sought cover, where he succeeded in controlling the actions of the injured man and applying first aid. Major Woodbury's courageous and gallant act was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States. He entered the military service from Roswell, New Mexico."

In addition to the four Silver Stars he was awarded a Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement in action during the period 1 to 21 July 1944 and a Purple Heart for wounds received in action on 26 September 1944.

To quote one of his superiors who said of him "A courageous and level-headed leader of men in times of stress. He is a true combat leader by personal example." Leadership of this type has made the New Mexico National Guard among the best in the Nation.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRY M. PECK

Any history of the New Mexico National Guard would be incomplete if it did not contain special mention of General Peck. He is truly the "Mister National Guard" of the State.

The General was born in Abilene, Kansas, on 7 September 1888 and received his education in the Albuquerque public schools. He is also a graduate of the Troop Officers Course, Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kansas.

General Peck's first enlistment was with Company G, First New Mexico Infantry at Albuquerque, where he served as an enlisted man until 4 June 1915, at that time he was First Sergeant of his unit, and was discharged to accept a commission as Second Lieutenant. He served on the Mexican Border with his unit and went overseas in World War I as Commanding Officer of Company B, 144th Machine Gun Battalion, a unit converted from the First New Mexico Infantry. Upon reorganization of the National Guard he was appointed 1st Lt of Cavalry and assigned to Headquarters Troop, 111th Cavalry with station at Abluquerque. Promoted successively to Captain, Major, and Lt Colonel, General Peck was transferred in grade to the Coast Artillery Regiment (AA) when that organization absorbed the 111th Cavalry.

When the 200th Coast Artillery landed in the Phillipines he was the Executive Officer of the Regiment. After the Japanese attack he was promoted to Colonel and assigned to organize and command the 515th CAC, AA, for the aerial protection of Manila. General Peck did this with amazing speed and later received a Distinguished Service Medal for his truly great performance at that time. Taken prisoner at the fall of Bataan, he spent three and one half years in prisoner of war camps in Formosa and Manchuria. Upon release from the prison he returned to the States and after several months hospitalization was discharged on 14 May 1947. He was immediately recommissioned as a Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of the United States and was assigned active State duty in the Office of the Adjutant General of New Mexico. Somewhat later he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the State.

General Peck requested retirement in 1948 and was promoted to Brigadier General and placed upon the retired list on 17 April 1948 and at that time had more than forty years of service.

The writer, who had served with and known the General since 1917 intends no levity, when he suggests, that the most appropriate nick-name which could be applied to him would be "Old Reliability." General Peck never failed or short cut his duties. This fact is attested by his almost unbelievable feat of organizing a regiment, drawing equipment and getting his organization into action in a twenty-four hour period.

In additiom to his service medals, and Distinguished Service Medal, General Peck was awarded a Purple Heart and a Distinguished Service Medal of New Mexico, the latter being awarded him at retirement. He also wears with great pride, the Presidential Unit Citation, with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED G. ROWELL

The untimely death of General Rowell on 3 April 1958 deprived the New Mexico National Guard of one of the most effective officers of all time.

Born in Arkansas and educated at Centre College of Kentucky, General Rowell enlisted in the National Guard of the State on 22 April 1940. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery on 30 June 1940 and was transferred to Infantry when Battery A, 158th FA was redesignated and reorganized into Company A, 104th Anti-Tank Battalion (Inf) which later became 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Entering Federal service with his unit in December, 1940, as a 1st Lieutenant, he was promoted to Captain in September, 1941, and served as Company Commander, Bn S-2, Bn Executive and Bn Commander and was again promoted to a Majority in August 1943. He was given a combat promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1944.

During General Rowell's overseas tour he participated in the campaigns of Tunisia, Rome-Arno, Apennines and the Po Valley. In August, 1945, he was assigned to the War Department General Staff and in February, 1946 was transferred to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He had been promoted to Colonel in August, 1946.

Upon reorganization of the New Mexico National Guard in November 1947, he was recommissioned as Colonel and served as Commanding Officer, 515th AAA Group. He served in that position until August, 1954 when he was transferred to the 111th AAA Brigade as Executive Officer. Colonel Rowell was federally recognized as Brigadier General in May, 1955 and assigned as Commanding General, 111th AAA Brigade, a position he occupied until his death.

General Rowell was awarded the Silver Star Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Cross of Military Valor (Italian), Croix de Guerre (French) and a Purple Heart. His services, awards and rapid promotions indicate his worth as a military officer, far better then mere words can tell.

Everyone who knew him well can only echo the words of one of his high ranking superiors "A very competent, energetic officer with a pleasant personality - his judgment and common sense are outstanding. His character is above reproach."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES M DeBREMOND

Any mention made of distinguished National Guardsmen must certainly include Colonel DeBremond. He was born in France in 1863 and migrated to Switzerland as a young man. He served with the Swiss Army for eight years with their 2nd Regiment of Dragoons, rising to Adjutant and Commanding Officer of his unit. He died in December 1919 from the effect of poison gas received in the Chateau-Thierry area during World War I.

Coming to the United States in the early nineteen hundreds he settled in the Berrenda Valley northeast of Roswell. He was appointed First Lieutenant of Artillery and assigned to Battery A, First New Mexico Field Artillery on 29 March 1910. He was appointed Captain on 24 March 1913. He commanded his unit through the Mexican Border episode and took his command to France in 1917. His ability, demonstrated by the training and discipline of Battery A, soon earned him promotion to Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He was returned to the United States and placed in command of the new regiment. However, before it could be sent overseas the war ended.

He was an iron disciplinarian, but nonetheless, charming, gallant, and possessed of the unique quality of leadership which does not have to exert statutory authority in order to discipline and control. Colonel DeBremond had the love and respect of everyone who had the good fortune to serve with him.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHRISTOPHER (KIT) CARSON

General Carson, celebrated trapper, guide, Indian fighter, and soldier, was born in Kentucky in 1809, later emigrating to Missouri where he was apprenticed to a saddler. At the age of sixteen he deserted his employer who, in a newspaper advertisement, offered one cent for his return.

Carson came West with the Charles Bent, St. Vrain Company to Taos and Santa Fe. Later he trapped for himself, acted as guide to many noted expeditions and proved himself adept at Indian fighting. General Carson was a hero of many Indian fights all over the West and many volumes could and have been written of his exploits. Unable to read or write he had a high intelligence, a good memory, and learned easily; therefore, his vast experience sufficed for lack of formal learning, and he became known as a competent and sometimes brilliant military leader.

He commanded the First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry throughout the Civil War and fought his Regiment at the Battles of Valverde, Peralta, and Adobe Walls. Later he campaigned against the Apache and Navajo Indians in New Mexico. He was in command of all troops involved in the Battle of Adobe Walls. His reputation has spread over all the Western world. The name "Kit" Carson represents the epitome of adventure and many current tales of his exploits should be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. However, enough recorded history remains to prove him a brave, conscientious soldier, who contributed much to the development of New Mexico and the West.

General Carson died in Old Fort Lyon, March 26, 1868, and now lies buried beside his faithful wife, Josefa, in Taos, which he called his home and where he spent the most of his static life.

MAJOR RICHARD MONTE STRONG

Major Strong, one of America's greatest heroes was born in Denver, Colorado, on 14 March 1919. He came with his parents to Albuquerque at an early age, received his elementary education in the public schools there, and in due course entered the University of New Mexico where he enlisted in Company D, 120th Engineers, New Mexico National Guard.

He was inducted into Federal service with Company D, as a Staff Sergeant, on 16 September 1940, and was rapidly promoted through the commissioned ranks. He was entered into the Regular Army in 1941 due to his superior record. As Captain and Commanding Officer of Company D, 120th Engineer Combat Battalion, he made the Sicilian Campaign, where his Company was commended as the best unit in the 45th Infantry Division and he himself as a most outstanding officer of that organization.

He made the initial landing at Salerno, Italy, as Battalion S-2 where he rescued a wounded fellow officer under fire. He was transferred to the 157th Infantry where he continued his brilliant record of achievement. Promoted to Major and transferred to 179th Infantry as Battalion Commander, he was killed by direct shellfire on or about 1 June 1944. During the Italian Campaign he was twice awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenant General Troy Middleton, who commanded the 45th Division, said of him - "I doubt that there was a man in the Division who possessed more courage than Monte Strong. Mere words cannot express my opinion of this outstanding combat officer. His passing was a severe loss to the 45th Division."

Men and officers who were with him called him a "one man army" and said he fought "like a wild man." On the day of his death he was leading an attack riding on the outside of a tank and directing fire into enemy machine gun nests. Major Strong was wounded and knocked from the tank, but refused to retire. He continued to lead the attack on foot firing point blank into three enemy positions with his 45 Automatic. He was well behind the enemy lines when fatally hit.

Major "Monte" Strong lies buried in the Rome-American Military Cemetery at Mettuno, Italy. His heroic deed and gallant death will ever be an inspiration to the personnel of the New Mexico National Guard.

COLONEL JAMES O. GIBBONS

Colonel Gibbons was born at Carthage, New Mexico, 25
December 1901 and died in Socorro, New Mexico, on 13 May
1946 from the effects of wounds received in Italy and
Germany in 1943 and 1944. The subject officer started
his military career in the U. S. Navy where he served during the World War I period. He served as Private and 1st
Sergeant of Company E 120th Engineers, New Mexico National
Guard, enlisting on 24 January 1924. He was discharged
to accept a commission in the same organization on 3 February 1930. He progressed through the commissioned ranks
to Captain and Commanding Officer of his unit.

As Captain Gibbons he was called to Federal service 16 September 1940 and joined the remainder of 120th Engineer Regiment at Ft. Sill, the 45th Division assembly point. Later he was transferred to the 36th Engineer Regiment (Combat) and took part in the 8 November 1942 landing at Fedala, French Morocco, where he distinguished himself and was awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action.

Colonel Gibbons was promoted to Major on 11 January 1943 and was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in clearing the Anzio beachhead during the period 10 July to 25 July 1943. He was severely wounded during the action, but after a period of recuperation continued into Germany with his unit. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel 15 January 1944 and was again wounded in action in the Coblentz Area. He was promoted to a full Colonel, a rank which he held at the time of his death.

Colonel Gibbons was a shrewd, common sense officer whose ability, courage and natural leadership was an inspiration to all who served with him.

As one of his superiors once said - "You could always depend on him in a tight place."

CAPTAIN MAXIMILIANO LUNA

Captain Luna served as Commanding Officer to Troop F, First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders). He later transferred to the Regular Army and while serving on General Lawton's Staff lost his life by drowning in the Phillipines during the insurrection there in 1899.

President Theodore Roosevelt lauded Captain Luna for his service in Cuba. He was given warm praise by his superiors for his performance in the Phillipines prior to his death.

Captain Luna came from a family long distinguished in civic and military affairs of New Mexico. He has been honored by the State Legislature and a bronze plaque has, by resolution of the State House of Representatives, has been placed in his honor in the House Chamber at the State Capitol. Camp Luna, Las Vegas, New Mexico, for many years the annual training site for the New Mexico National Guard, was named in his honor.

CAPTAIN JAMES (PADDY) GRAYDON

Little is known of the early life of this colorful officer. He was born in southern Indiana in 1832 and came to the Territory of New Mexico as an enlisted man of the 3rd U. S. Dragoons in the early fifties. He was at Fort Breckenridge where he ran a saloon at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. He immediately resumed soldiering and at the time of the Confederate invasion of New Mexico was Captain of an Independent Company of New Mexico Militia.

He was adventurous, bold and fought bravely at the Battles of Valverde, Peralta, and in numerous skirmishes. He harried the retreating Confederates capturing many prisoners and forced them to abandon weapons, supplies and many other articles of equipment. Later in command of Company H, First New Mexico Volunteers (Kit Carson's Regiment) he campaigned successfully against the Mescalero Apaches. All historians speak in glowing terms of his boldness and ingenuity. He had the respect of every officer and enlisted man of his outfit.

He was killed in a duel at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, on November 9, 1862. His body lies in the National Cemetery at Santa Fe, having been transferred there from Fort Stanton in 1890.

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

August 18, 1846 - 1860

1847 -- List of 23 persons (names all Spanish) whose "services were accepted into the military service of the United States by Major Edmondson, Mo., Volts., on the day of ______1847" in a campaign against the Apache Indians and were in an engagement at a place called Canon Largo de Mora, New Mexico.

Signed certificate of Quirino Tafolla, who further states that he was in charge of these men, under Major Edmondson.

Signed endorsement of Charles Beaubien, Judge of the U. S. District Court; (see S. Doc. No. 442, 56th Cong. 1st session, report of D. B. Edmondson, major commanding.)

1854 -- Group of 8 papers, cover-band reading "Receipt of Payment made Militia on account of expenses first payment."

1-2 sheet foolscap giving summary of payments and showing names:

1st Brigade, 2nd Division: Gen Jose Maria Chaves Capt. Pedro Gallegos Capt. G. Jaramillo Capt. Pedro Leon Lujan Capt. Jose Anton Vigil

2nd Brigade, 2nd Division: Gen. Manuel Herrera Gen Jose Gua. Gallegos Capt. F. Baca y Ulibarri Capt. M. Montoya Capt. M. Gonzales Capt. Jose Giron

2-8: lists of men composing companies of Capts. P. Gallegos, Jaramillo, Lujan, Vigil, Ulibarri, Montoya, Gonzales.

1860 -- Co., A, N. Mex., Militia, Capt Velasquez, Conejos, Taos Co., N. M. Endorsed on outside: "Muster Roll of Company A, Capt. Velasquez. Filed in my office, March 6, 1960.

Jackson, Sec'y

"Lista de las personas que forman la Compania de milicianos de los Conejos. Enero 17 A. D. 1860" 101 names; on blue ruled foolscap, with embossed mark "O&H."

Accompanied by certificate of Juez depaz Jose Maria Jaquez reporting election "in the plaza of Guadulupe, in

said county" of the captain and two lieutenants of said company. Many of the names are misspelled.

1860 -- Capt. C. Deus' Company. List of "Horse Claims" by 14 men of his company. Amount was due and unpaid on Oct. 11, 1960.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD

1861 - 1865

1861 - Co. of Capt. Francisco Montoya, 1st Reg. N. Mex. Militia; enrolled and mustered in at Albuquerque, Nov. 26, 1861; mustered out at Albuquerque, March 2, 1862.

A typewritten list showing names of Capt. 1st and 2nd Lieuts. 10 non-coms., and 62 privates. "As shown by such records as are in this office, the date of enrollment, musterin, and muster-out are the same for all the officers and men."

- Salazar's Co." The document is a "home-made" form, no dates given, uncertified, but shows 11 officers and 26 privates called into service by Gov. Connelly upon requisition of General Canby. Opposite each name is indicated rank, age, and valuation of horse and equipment.
- regiment, N. Mex. Vols. Protest to Lieut. Col. Manuel Chavez, the commanding officer, against prices at the Sutler's Store at Fort Fauntleroy; signed by 5 sergeants, 7 corporals, and 51 privates. (For approximate date, see recordbook of Commissioned Officers, pg. 25).
- 1862 -- Four papers (blue ruled foolscap) with coverenvelope endorsed "Lists of Militia Cos., of Rio Arriba Co. that marched to Fort Craig."
- 1. Capt. Miguel Belasques (Velasquez) list of persons who have contributed with animals, arms, and munitions for the militia under command of Capt. M. Belasquez today, January 27, 1862.
- 2. Lista de las bestias de la comicion; lista de las armas que existen en la Compania, (48 names)
 - 3. Lista de las personas.
- 3. Lista del numero de personas que an presentadose a la miljia bajo el mando del Captain Juan de J. Valdez. 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 24 privates.
- 4. Company of Capt. Jose Mersce Sanches; 2 Lieuts., 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 57 other names.
- 1862 -- Capt. Felipe Sandoval's Co., N. Mex. Mtd. Militia. 3 lists of 36 men enlisted at Pena Blanca, N. M., in January, 1862, who were sworn into U. S. service at Fort Craig on Feb. 7, 1962, each sworn to before a justice of the

peace; being claims for rations, horse forage, and fuel and quarters supplied by Sandoval previous to muster-in. Accompanied by a number of receipts and sub-vouchers.

1862 -- Capt. Ramon Sena y Rivera's Co., N. M., Militia. 2 lists of 50 men enlisted at Pojuaque, N. M., in January, 1862, who were mustered in at Fort Craig on February 15, 1862, each list certified to by Capt. S. y R. Claims for rations and forage.

1861-2 -- Capt. Gabriel Pinos Co. Fragment of a payroll, showing names of Capt. 2 Lieuts., 4 Sergts., 8 corporals, 45 privates, each name signed by Robert H. Stapleton as his attorney. Dates show service was from Nov. 13, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1862, and discharge was at La Jollita, N. M. Carriers 2 certificates and a receipt form to Adj Gen Geo. W. Cook, -- all signed by Stapleton; also a certificate signed "Estanislado Montoya, Gen. de Brigada (2nd) 3rd Division, Mil. New Mexico" which is apparently in Stapleton's handwriting.

.... - Capt. Benito Romero's Co. muster-roll; no dates, no certificates. Shows names and ranks of 85 men, on form of 186.

1861-2 -- Scrap from muster-roll of Co. H, 3rd N. M. Vols., Capt. Juan Pablo Martines; served from Dec. 31, 1861 to Feb 28, 1862.

1862 -- 1st Lieut. Charles Probst's Co. (4th) of 1st Reg. 1st Brig., 2nd Div. Certified "lista de revista" dated Oct. 15, 1862, giving names of 65 officers and men, showing rank, residence, age, and equipment of each. 2 copies.

1862 -- Capt. Juan Vigil's Co. (spelled Bigil). Similar "lista de revista" giving names and rank of 75 men and officers; not certified.

1862 -- Capt. Jesus Maria de Herrera's Co. similar list of 44 officers and men, showing rank, residence, and age of each; not dated, but is signed by the captain.

1862 -- Capt. Merced Sanchez! Co. Similar list of 47 officers and men, giving rank, risidence, and age of each. Not dated or signed.

1863 -- Capt. Jose Nemecio Lucero's Co.. -- "Called into service by Gov. Connelly on Oct. 27, 1863." Names, rank, and residence of 63 officers and men. Not certified.

1864 -- Capt. Jose Antonio Martinez' Co. E, 1st Reg of Militia, 1st Brig., 1st Div., County of Taos, enlisted Feb. 28, 1964. Names and rank of 78 officers and men. Certified

by captain; also by Juan Santistevan, inspector general, 1st Brig. 1st Div.

1864 -- Capt. Louis Felsenthal, Co. S. 1st Inf. N. M. Vols. at Fort Union, N. M., March 1864. Four papers giving monthly return on clothing equipment; names of some 80 men of company.

1863-4 -- Capt. Jose Antonio Chaves' Co., 3rd Div. N. M. Militia. Muster and payroll. 78 officers and men, enrolled Nov. 9, 1863. Statement of service in 3 Indian campaigns by Capt. Chaves; certificate of roll by Chaves; signed approval of Governor Mitchell.

1865 -- Capt. Nicolas Quintana, muster-roll of 15 officers and men; 8-day campaign against Indians in June, 1865; certified by Quintana; also by Adj Gen C. P. Clever. 3 accompanying papers.

the state of the time to be to have been about the terms of the second of the second

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL GUARD

1866 - 1898

1866 -- Thos. D. Burns' Co., organized in Precient No. 1'6, County of Rio Arriba, Territory of N. Mex., in Tierra Amarilla, "today the 20th of January 1866." 70 officers and men. Certified by Juan Martin y Sanchez juez de paz and alcalde. Cover band of old yellow paper is endorsed "List only of Capt. Thos. D. Burns Co., M. Rolls."

1879 -- Home Guard Company Wallace Brigade, Las Cruces; Capt. Eugene Van Patten, 65 officers and men; all took oath "as prescribed in Sec 18, N. M. code." -- Certified by Van Patten as justice of peace.

1879-80 -- Capt. Eugene Van Patten's Co., Las Cruces Home Guards Battalion. New Mexico Militia; (under?) Major Richard Hudson. Muster-roll of 72 officers and men, with rank, date and place enlisted. "Payment received" signed by each man personally or by proxy, with witnesses but no amounts entered. Not certified, but service indicated as from Dec 18, 1879 to Oct. 31, 1880.

1880 -- Los Lunas Independent Company; endorsed on outside "Muster Roll; officers within designated commissioned; Rec'd Ex. Office May 25, '80; W. G. (Ritch) On 3 pgs. legal cap; names of 60 officers and men, age and residence; enlisted on May 20th; certified at Los Lunas on May 22nd by Antonio Jose Luna y (Gavaldon), probate judge, Valencia Co. Capt. Jesus Maria Luna.

1880 -- Co. B, 1st Regt. N. Mex Militia, Capt Albert J. Fountain. Endorsed on outside as muster-roll of "Mesilla Scouts" Independent Cavalry Co., 50 officers and men, rank, place of residence; all enlisted Sept. 13, 1880. Officers were commissioned Sept. 23rd. On a double sheet of legal-cap. Recites service with Gen. Geo. P. Buell in campaign vs. Victorio's band of Indians. Capt. Fountain certifies the muster as made March 16-18, 1882; also reports arms on hand.

1882 -- Capt. Manuel Sanches y Samora; petition from Manzano, Valencia county (endorsed on outside "muster-roll") 35 names; officers elected; tied with 2 petitions from San Rafael, and two from Los Lunas, both also in Valencia County.

1881 -- Independent Company of Cubero, N. Mex.; Capt Francisco Duran; 68 officers and men; certificate of enlistment on Sept. 7, 1881, before Gregorio N. Otero, juez de paz. On legal-cap., endorsed outside as "muster-roll."

1879-81 -- Shakespeare Guards, Grant County; 3 muster-rolls, all on legal-cap, 1 -- formed Aug. 8, 1879; Capt J. E. Price, who certifies; 36 names. No. 2 -- No date, not certified; Capt P. B. Greaves (1st Lt James F. Black) 74 names in all. 3 -- No date or certificate; Capt. James F. Black and 42 others. (Later was Co. C, 2nd Regt. v. Report of Adj. Gen. Max Frost, 12-39-81).

1881 -- Co. A, 1st Regt., N. Mex. Militia; muster-roll on legal-cap, made at Las Cruces, Oct 1, 1881; Capt. Eugene Van Patten. 48 names.

1881 -- Co. F. 1st Regt. N. M., Militia, muster-roll on regular form; Col Wm. L. Rynerson; Capt Manuel Chaves; 60 names with rank; mustered in July 1, 1881 at San Mateo, N. Mex., by Chaves, and certified by him.

1881 -- Co. G. 1st Regt., Santa Fe, Capt. Alex G. Irvine; on legal-cap, 37 names and reporting officers elected with request that they be commissioned. Aug. 31, 1881, in letter form addressed to Governor L. A. Sheldon. Endorsed on outside as muster-roll, Co. G, 1st Regt. Requests they be named "Governor's Rifles."

1881 -- San Juan Guards; on legal-cap, form written by Adj Gen Max Frost who certifies at end that on April 18, 1881, he mustered into service of the Territory the 76 men who signed the roll. Endorsed on outside, "Chas. B. Haines Muster Roll." His name is not in list.

1881 -- San Juan Guards, Capt. Wm. B. Haines, 2 muster-rolls on regular form; 12 officers and 73 privates enrolled by Haines on May 18, 1881, at Bloomfield; mustered in, same date and place, by Adj Gen'l Frost. Each certified by Capt. Haines.

1881? -- Wallace Guards, Capt. Wallace M. Park, Co. M, 2nd Regt. N. Mex. Militia. 2 muster-roll forms, one endorsed "Muster-Roll," neither dated or certified; 12 officers and 36 men.

1882 -- Co. C, 1st Regt., N. M. Vol. Militia; muster-roll form, endorsed "Organization; Capt. John P. Casey, at The American Valley, Valencia County; received and filed in A. G. O. Sept. 27, 1882." 50 officers and men, with rank, age, nativity; certificate of Capt. Casey as mustering officer.

1882 -- Co. E, 1st Regt. N. M. Militia, Capt. James P. Blain; Col. Wm. J. Rynerson; muster-roll from Nov. 18, 1881, to May 18, 1882. Shows 55 names of officers and men. Not

certified. Is endorsed as from Sept. 22, 1881, to Apr. 1, 1882; rec'd A. G. O. April 1st, 1882. Is on as "1860" form; next two on later form.

1882 -- Co. E. 1st Regt., N. M. Vols., Capt Jas. P. Blain, at Chloride, Socorro County; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec. 1st, 1882. 57 officers and men, with rank, age, nativity, date and by whom mustered, for 6 mos. service. 3 noted as deserters. Capt. Blain certifies as mustering officer, Sept. 25, 1881 -- Dec 1, 1882.

1882 -- Co. E. 1st Regt., N. Mex. Vols, Capt Jas. P. Blain, at Chloride, Socorro County. Rec'd and Filed in A. G. O. Dec 31, 1882. 60 officers and men, with date including "remarks." Certified by Blain as having mustered them in Dec. 28th, 1882.

1880-182 -- Co. A, 1st Regt., N. M. Vol. Militia, Capt. Eugene Van Patten, Las Cruces, Dona Ana County. 54 Officers and men, age, nativity, where and by whom mustered; had been sworn in, Dec. __, 1880, -- certified by Van P. on Dec. 27, 1882. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Jan. 1, 1883.

1883 -- id. Pay-Roll of above, from Mar. 13, 1883 to Apr. 13, '83; certified by Van Patten; exam'd and approved by A. J. Fountain, major com'd'g Battalion. 23 officers and men in campaign vs. rustlers, in company with Capt. Salazar's Co. B, the Battalion being under Maj Fountain. Endorsed by Adj. Gen. Bartlett as approved and allowed.

1883 -- id. Pay-Roll of same from Apr 14th to Apr 30, 183. Certified by Van Patten; approved by Fountain and Bartlett and allowed. Same personnel.

1881-2 -- John W. Samsom's Co. at Seven Rivers, N. Mex. 3 muster-rolls on old form of "186"."

- 1. Dec. 20, 1881, 41 officers and men forming "Co D, Independent Regt. of N. Mex. Militia." certified by Capt. Samson.
- 2. Same title and personnel; served Dec. 20, '81 to Feb. 1, '82; certified by Capt. Samsom; Lincoln County, Rec'd and filed Mar. 22, '82.
- 3. Called "Co. G, 1st Regt. N. M. Militia." 42 Officers and men; Dec 20, '81 to Aug. 31, '82; rec'd and filed A. G. O. Sept. 26, '82. Certified by Capt. Samsom "by 1st lieut."

- 1882 -- Co. H, 1st Regt., N. M. Vol. Militia, Capt. J. S. Young; Sierra City, Dona Ana County, N. Mex. 3 muster-rolls.
- 1. (on old form) Apr. 20, 1882; 44 officers and men; certified by Young.
- 2. (on new form) 43 names, with rank, nativity, age; not certified, but endorsed on outside from Capt. J. S. Young at Lake Valley, Dona Ana County; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec. 11, 1882.
 - 3. Duplicate of No. 1.
- 1882 -- Co. H, 1st Regt., Capt J. S. Young, Lake Valley, Dec. 16, 1882. Pay-Roll from Dec. 1 to Dec. 4; rec'd A. G. O. Dec. 27th; account by Capt. Young of service of 9 members of the Co.' figures revised by Adj. Gen. Bartlett and approved by him.
- 1882 -- Co. I, 1st Regt. N. Mex. Militia, Capt. J. M. Davidson; White Oaks, Lincoln County. 46 officers and men, mustered on March 11, 1882. Certified by Davidson.
- 1882 -- id. Capt. John M. Davidson, 31 officers and men, mustered on May 31, 1882; certified by captain. Endorsed and rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec. 7, 1882.
- 1883 -- Capt. Nicanor Vigil's Co. A, 1st Regt., N. M. Militia. 2 copies. 51 officers and men, mustered at Penasco, N. M., July 28, 1883; certified by Vigil. Endorsed as Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug 9, 1883. Later, in red ink, the company was changed to "Co. E, 2nd Regt."
- (Note: By "General Orders No. 20, issued by Governor Lionel A. Sheldon on Sept. 14, 1883, the several companies of New Mexico Militia were reorganized into three regiments, two of infantry and one of cavalry. The change in title just indicated, and others below check with this order.)
- 1882 -- Capt. Gregorio N. Otero's Co. G, 1st N. Mex. Militia Guards, Regiment of Cavalry, May 13, 1882. 73 officers and men. Certified by Otero; endorsed in red ink as "Organization filed May 16, 1882." and altered to "Co. L, 2nd N. M. Regt." (meant for Troop L, 1st Regt. of Cavalry?)

1882 -- Capt. Gregorio N. Otero's Co. at Cubero, Valencia County. Muster-roll of Co. H, 1st N. M. Vol. Militia (altered to 2nd Regt.) 70 officers and men, age, residence; mustered on May 13, 1882, -- as certified by Otero under date Cubero, N. M., Nov. 29, 1882. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec. 4, 1882.

1882 -- Capt. James F. Black, Co. C, 2nd Regt., N. M. Vol. Militia. Pay-Roll of 12 men of the company for service in Jan'y, Apr., and Aug., 1882; statement of service by Capt. Black; exam'd and approved by Adj. Gen. Bartlett. Endorsed by Black, Apr. 27, 1883; rec'd A. G. O. Apr. 30, '83. Altered in red ink to Co. F. 1st Regt.

1882 -- Capt. P. H. Kuhn's Co. E, 2nd Regt., N. M. Vol. Militia, Santa Fe, N. M. Muster-roll of 32 officers and men, rank, age, nativity, brief history. Mustered by W. G. Ritch, see'y of Territory. Certified by Kuhn, Dec. 1, '82. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Jan'y 9, '83.

1882 -- Capt. John Borradaile's Co. F, 2nd Regt. N. M. Vol. Militia. Albuquerque, N. M. 36 officers and men,age, nativity, etc. Mustered on Nov. 25, '82; certified by Borradaile Dec. 1, '82. Rec'd and filed 12-3-82.

1883 -- id. Pay-roll for 20 officers and men, for service Feb. 20-26, '83 with sheriff vs. cowboys. Allowed in part by Adj. Gen. Bartlett.

1882 -- Capt. Walter G. Marmon's Co. I, 2nd Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil., Laguna, Valencia County, Muster-roll of 66 officers and men, for 6 mos., service from Dec. 1, 1882; certified by Marmon. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec 2, 1882.

1882 -- Capt. Dumas Provencher's Co. K. 2nd Regt., N. M. Mil., San Rafael, Valencia County. Muster-roll of 64 officers and men; certified May 1, '82 by Provencher; endorsed "Organization."

1882 -- id. Muster-roll of 62 officers and men; certified by captain, Dec. 27, '82; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec. 30th, '82.

1882 -- Capt. Edward Friend's Co. M. 2nd Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil., Las Vegas, San Miguel County. Muster-roll of 38 officers and men, Sept. 13, '82; certified by Friend; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Sept. 25, '82; endorsed "Organization."

1883 -- id. Muster-roll of 41 officers and men, Jan. 29, '83; certified by Capt. Friend; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Jan. 31st, '83.

1883 -- 1st Lieut. G. H. Sower's Co. A, 1st Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil.; pay-roll of 64 officers and men for service at Socorro, N. M., by order of Gov. Sheldon to Lieut-Col E. W. Eaton, Nov 9, '83, -- from Novn. 10 to Dec. 31st. Statement by Eaton of occasion (desperados) Receipt by each man; endorsed "Duplicate." (Eaton was previously captain of this company.)

1883 -- Capt. Severino Trujillo's Co. (D, 2nd Regt.) Mora, Mora County. Muster-roll, Sept. 18, '83, certified by Trujillo; 65 officers and men, date of birth, etc. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Sept, 18.

1883 -- Capt. Jose Inez Esquibel's Co. G, 2nd Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil., Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County. Payroll of 15 officers and men from Aug. 16, to 20th, 1883; enrolled Aug. 15th. Endorsed as rec'd and filed in A. G., Nov. 12, 1883; "duplicate"; paid Nov. 30-83.

1883 -- Capt. Pedro Pedregon's Co. A, 1st Cavalry, N. M. Vol., Mil. Muster-roll of 46 officers and men, age, nativity, mustered by Van Patten; certified by Pedregon as mustered July 25, 1883; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug. 3, '83.

1883 -- Capt. Albert J. Fountain, Jr., Troop B, 1st Cavalry Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil., Mesilla, Dona Ana County; 39 officers and men mustered by Col A. J. Fountain (Sr.) at La Mesilla, Aug. 2, '83; certified by Capt. Fountain, Jr,; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug. 15, '83.

1883 -- Capt. Pablo Melendres' Co. L, 2nd Cavalry Battalion, 1st Regt. N. M. Vol. Militia (altered to Co. C, 1st Cavalry Regt.) 36 officers and men mustered by Albert J. Fountain, major commanding 2nd Cav. Battalion, on June 27, 1883, -- certified. Rec'd and filed July 4, '83; endorsed in pencil "Com's issued July 4, '83; oath and bond filed."

1883 -- Capt. Eugenio Moreno's Co. E. 1st Cav. Regt., N. M. Vol. Militia, San Miguel (P. O. Victoria) Dona Ana County. 37 officers and men mustered on Aug 13, '83, by Moreno; certified; age, nativity, etc. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug. 17, '83.

- 1883 -- Capt. Greogorio Garcia's Troop F, 1st Cav. Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil. 37 officers and men mustered Aug. 12, '83, by Garcia at Chamberino, Dona Ana County; certified at Las Cruces by Garcia; age, nativity, etc. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug. 17th, '83.
- 1883 -- Capt. Francisco Salazar's Troop G, 1st Cav. Regt. N. M. Vol. Mil. 36 officers and men mustered on Aug. 1, '83; certified; La Mesa, Dona Ana County. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Sept. 14, '83.
- 1883 -- id. Pay-Roll of 26 officers and men for service from Mar. 14 to 31, 1883; signed statement by Salazar. Signed receipts witnessed by A. J. Fountain, Jr.
- 1883 -- id. Pay-Roll of 23 officers and men for service from June 1 to 30, 1883; signed statement by Salazar; signed receipts witnessed by J. V. Cowan.
- 1883 -- Capt. Patrick Kelly's Troop H, 1st Cav. Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil,; 43 officers and men mustered by Kelly on Aug 1, '83, at Colorado, Dona Ana County; certified; age, nativity, etc.; rec'd and filed in A. G. O., Aug 4, '83.
- 1883 -- Capt. Tiburcio Duran's Co. I, 2nd Battalion Cavalry Regt. (corrected to "K" later altered to Troop D, 1st Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil.); 36 officers and men mustered May 28, '83, at Tularosa, Dona Ana County by Maj. A. J. Fountain; certified by him; age, nativity, etc. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. June 1, '83.
- 1883 -- A. J. Fountain, Major 2nd Cav. Battalion N. M. V. M.; his personal pay account for services during June, '83.
- 1885 -- Capt. Manuel Cossias' Co. --of Marmon's Regt., at Juan Tafolla, Valencia County, 40 officers and men listed on muster form by Cossias on July 16, '85; age, residence; rec'd and filed in A. G. O., Aug. 28, '85. Accompanied by oaths of capt. and 2 lieuts., and two letters from Walter G. Marmon to Adj. Gen.
- 1885 -- 1st Lieut. Anastacio Garcia; 2 reports, Mar. and Apr., '85, to Maj Van Patten. 20 names of men on Co. B, 1st Regt. Cav., N. M. Vol. Mil.
- 1885 -- Capt. Roman A. Baca's Co. M. 1st Regt. Cavalry, N. M. Vol. Mil.; San Mateo, Valencia County. 2 copies of Pay-Roll for 26 officers and men for service from May 30 to June 29, '85; made out July 11th by 1st Lieut. Ireneo L.

Chaves; rec'd A. G. O. July 14; certified by Lieut. Col. Walter G. Marmon. "Original" bears receipts witnessed by Chaves. (Photographed)

1885 -- Capt. Gregorio Garcia's Co. F, 1st Cavalry Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil.; original and duplicate of Pay-Roll of 25 officers and men for service from June 1 to 16, '85; certified by Garcia at Chamberino, Dona Ana County; rec'd A. G. O. July 22nd. Statement signed by Garcia. Exam'd and allowed by Adj. Gen. Bartlett. Accompanying letter by Major Van Patten.

1885 -- Temporary muster-roll of Co. at Hillsbore, Sierra County; May 27, 1885; signed by 36 men. (see next title)

1885 -- Capt. Nicholas Galles; Co. G, (altered to Co. L, 1st Cav. Regt.); muster of 41 officers and men, certified by Galles on June 12, '85. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. June 15, '85.

1885 -- Capt. James P. Blain's Co. E, 1st Regt. Mounted Infantry (later endorsed as Co. A, 3rd Cav. Regt.); Chloride, Sierra County. 51 officers and men mustered at Chloride July 17, '85; certified by Blain at Fairview on Aug. 10th. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug. 29th, '85.

1885 -- Capt. John Sullivan's Co.__, 1st Regt. N. M. Vol Mil. (later endorsed as Co. G, 3rd Cav. Regt.) At Canada Alamosa, Sierra and Socorro Counties. 45 officers and men, mustered by Sullivan July 25, '85. Rec'd and filed in A. G. July 31, '85. (Post of.--Monticello.)

1885 -- Capt. Dumas Provencher's Trook K. 1st Cav. Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil. Original and duplicate Pay-Roll of 22 officers and men for service from May 30 to June 30, '85; certified at Grants, Valencia County, July 6, by Provencher. Endorsed by Lieut. Col. Marmon. Endorsed as paid by certificate Nos. 154-175 inclusive.

1885 -- Capt. David C. Cantwell's Co. F, 1st Regt. N. M. Vol. Mil. (later endorsed on outside as changed to Troop D, 3rd Cav. Regt.); Fairview, Socorro County, 55 officers and men mustered on July 15, '85, at Cantwell's Ranch certified; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug. 9, '85. (photographed)

1885 -- Capt. E. Benavides' Troop L, 1st Cav. Regt., N. M. Vol. Mil.; San Lorenzo, Grant County; muster-roll of 47 officers and men (several of them indicated as formerly of Co. I); certified by Capt. Jesse E. Thompson of Co. I, --

who mustered them on Oct. 24, '85. Rec'd and filed in A.G. O. Oct. 28, '85. Note in red ink, --"30 car (bines) and (equipment) Nov. 7, '85 to L. V. (Lake Valley)"

1885 -- Col A. J. Fountain's 1st Cav. Regt.; 2 copies payroll for 5 officers for service from May 28, 85 to June 7th; certified by 1st Lieut. Chas. Metcalfe; approved by Col. Fountain.

1885 -- Capt. Pedro Pedregon's Co. A, 1st Cav. Regt. N. M. Vol. Mil.; Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, 28 officers and men mustered Apr. 16, '85 by Maj. Van Patten; certified by Pedregon; accompanied by earlier reports by latter to Van Patten dated Mar. 16th and Mar. 30th.

1884 -- Lieut. Col. Perfecto Armijo, 2nd Regt. N. M. Vol. Mil. Pay-roll of 15 officers and men for 3 to 5 days service at Gallup, Dec., '84. Certified by Armijo.

1885 -- Capt. Jesus Mentano's Troop G, 2nd Cav. Regt. (Marmon's), N. M. V. M. 46 officers and men mustered at Casa Salazar, Bernalillo County, on Sept. 8, '85; certified by Montano; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Sept. 19, '85.

1885 -- Capt. Jas. A. Masterson's Co. H, 2nd Regt. N. M. V. M.; 43 officers and men mustered at Raton, N. Mex., Feb. 16, '85; certified by Masterson. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Feb. 18, '85.

1885 -- Capt. John Borradaile's Co. "Albuquerque Guards," 2nd Regt. N. M. V. M. 35 officers and men mustered July 3, '85; certified by Borradaile; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. July 6, '85.

1885 -- Capt. Julian Sanchez' Troop E, 2nd Cav. N. M. V. M.; 38 officers and men mustered by him at Largo, Rio Arriba County, on July 27, '85. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. July 31, '85.

1885 -- Capt. A. B. Laird's Co. (at Deming, Grant County.) 3rd Cav. Regt. N. M. Vol. M. 48 officers and men mustered by the Adj. Gen'l. on Oct. 8, '85; certified by Laird; rec'd and filed in A. G. O., Oct. 16, '85.

1885 -- Capt. A. B. Laird's Co. at Deming, 3rd Cav. Regt., N. M. V. M. Muster-roll form; original signatures of 72 officers and men; certificate not filled out; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Oct. 17, '85. Endorsed in red ink: "Bond released and returned Sept. 25, '89 and (affidavit) of loss filed with Bond ordnance."

1885 -- Capt. J. P. Hyland's Troop H, 3rd Cav. Regt., N. M. V. M.; at Kingston, Sierra County. Original roster on legal-cap paper, signed by 62 men; on outside, endorsed: "Rec'd and filed Oct. 22, '85. Nov. 13th, -- by order of (Governor) sent 20 cars (bines) and (equipment) and 1000 am (munition)"

1885 -- id. muster-roll of 45 officers and men, sworn in Oct. 10, '85; certified by Hyland, Nov. 17th at Kingston. Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec. 30, '85.

1885 -- Capt. J. W. Fleming's Co. B, 3rd Cav. Regt., N. M. V. M.; Silver City, Grant County. Muster-roll of 81 officers and men mustered in by Col. F. A. Blake; not certified; Rec'd and filed in A. G. O. July 25th, '85; notation,--"Aug. 11th, 50 car. & eq."

1885 -- id. Muster-roll of 56 officers and men mustered on Aug 4, '85, by Col. Blake; certified by Fleming; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug 10th, '85; notation in red ink,-- "Aug. 11-85, 50 car. & eq. & 2000 Am." (photograph)

1885 -- id. Pay-roll of ten officers and men of this company for service from Oct. 13th to 27th; certified by Lieut. A. J. Spaulding; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Dec. 30th, service by Spaulding, endorsed "publicate". (photographed)

1886 -- Capt. Candelario Martinez' Co. F, 1st Regt. N. M. V. M., at Albuquerque, Bernalillo County. 41 officers and men mustered July 29th, 1886; certified by Martinez, rec'd & filed in A. G. O. Aug 21, '86.

1886 -- Capt. A. L. Morrison, Jr., Co. M. 1st Cav. Regt., N. M. V. M., at Las Cruces, Dona Ana County. 43 officers and men mustered on July 18, '86 by Lt-Col. Van Patten. Certified; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug 22, '86.

1886 -- Capt. John W. Green's Troop L, 2nd Cav. Regt., N. M. V. M; at Gallup, Bernalillo County. 44 officers and men, mustered Aug. 14, '86; certified; rec'd 7 filed in A. G. O. Aug. 16, '86.

1886 -- Capt. Daniel D. Dawson's Co. K, 2nd Regt. N. M. V. M.; at Aztec, Rio Arriba County. 39 officers and men, mustered in Mar. 20, '86, at Flora Vista by Maj. N. L. Hayden; certified; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. May 25, '86.

1886 -- id. (endorsed "Cavalry") 39 officers and men; 20 of them marked "gone from Territory," one marked "dead." not certified or marked as filed.

1886 -- Capt. John Schniffen's Co. E, 3rd Regt. N. M. V. M., at Socorro; 48 officers and men, mustered in Apr. 30, '86; certified on Aug 21st by Schniffen; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Aug 27, '86.

1890 -- Capt. George H. Pradt's Co. C, 1st Regt. N. M. Vol. Inf., at Laguna, Valencia County. 40 officers and men, mustered in Sept. 1, '90; certified by Pradt; rec'd & filed in A. G. O. Sept. 3, '90.

1891 -- id. 44 officers and men, mustered in Dec. 29, '91; certified by Pradt; accompanied by copy of Pradt's service-record in Wisconsin.

1891 -- Capt. John T. Taylor's Co -- 1st Regt., N. M. V. M., at Abluquerque. 39 officers and men, mustered in July 6, '91; certified by Taylor, no record of filing. (colored men? a number of them previously served in the 10th Cavarly, U. S. A.) Accompanying letter, June 8th, Taylor to Adj. Gen. Fletcher, says "last Friday we organized a colored militia company in this city and I was elected captain", etc.

1896 -- Capt Jesus Ochoa's Co __, __ Regt., N. M. V. M. Muster-Roll of 29 officers and men at Loma Prada, Dona Ana County; certified Feb 17, '96, by Ochoa, no record of filing. Accompanying paper is original list of the company; 31 names.

1897 -- Band of the Cavalry Battalion, N. M. Vol, Mil. Muster-roll showing 15 names, age, nativity, mustered Jan. 18-9, 1897, by 1st Lieut and Act'g Adj. Norman L. King; certified; Santa Fe, N. Mex; rec'd and filed in A. G. O. Jan'y 20, 1897.

1897 -- Band of the 1st Regt., N. M. National Guard; at Albuquerque; 25 names; mustered by Lieut A. J. Emerson for two years service, on June 12, '97; certified. Rec'd & filed in A. G. O. June 13, '97.

1901 -- Section of the Signal Corps, N. M. Nat. Guard; 1st Lieut. J. H. Young; Gallup, McKinley County. 22 officers and men, mustered for two years service, Sept. 3, 1901, by Lieut. Young; certified, no record of filing.

The Museum of New Mexico, History Department, also has the following in its files:

1898 -- Capt. Wm C. Reid's Co. of the "Ariz. Okl., N. Mex. Ind. Territory" Regt., U. S. Infantry Vols. Muster-in Roll, July 11, 1898; Las Cruces, N. Mex.

1899 -- Capt. Wm C. Reid's Co. F. 1st Regt. Territorial Vols; muster-out Roll Dec. 31, '98 to Feb 11, '99.

1898 -- Capt John Berradaie's Co E, 1st Regt. Territorial Inf. Vols; July 6, '98 to Feb. 11, '99; final muster-out roll.

Abbott, Edmund C., Col	-27 - 28	8. 39	, 40
Abreu, F. P., Lt Col-		15	16
Academic Board NMNG Military Academy			-118
Academy, NMNG Military		-117	118
1897			1
1903	en elyenen		4
National Defense, 1916		4 -	60
Selective Service, 1940	Compa de maio Compa de mano de	4, 5	62
Adjutants Conservice, 1940	100	7.00	02
Adjutants General9, 44, 49, 58, 60, 62, 63, 100,	129,	130,	135
List OfC OCC:			
Establishment of Office			
Assistant The Adjutant General			
Administrative Assistant for Air		123,	131
Adobe Walls, Battle Of	15,	16,	144
Advisor, Air & Army		-130,	132
AEF			37
Africa and the date of the dat			91
Aillian, Austria			
Air Advisor (Air Force Liaison Officer	Count Annual Francis County (Service County)	121,	124
Aircraft			
C-47	town court court court court court	c) amo omo omo omo o	-127
F and 51 cms was fine two two costs and cost and	125,	127,	128
L pane 80 cars own two two cars and two two cars and two two cars and two			
F and 8 6 cms, med data laws and			-127
F and 100 (see see see and that are and and see and cee and ce			
MIG and 15 was due, then then the cost does not cost does not cost does not cost does not doe			-127
L come Q comes com	court power dweet Come dweet dwe	121.	127
To least 3 3 comes			-125
Air Force			
World-Wide Gunnery Meet		000 000 000 000 00	-129
Air-to-Air Gunnery Meet			
Association Trophy case came man man man man man case case case case case case case case			
Airheart, Ernest E., Capt			
Air National Guard	Course some board count come (come	-127-	132
Air Technician Det			
Albano es and not			
Albuquerque no como como como como como como como c			
Alcalde of Albuquerque			
Alderete, J. C., Capt		Cares Cares (Care) Cares Care	104
Alert Status		131.	132
Algeria, Africa			=79
Allowances		900 CHG CHG CHG	1
Alps	-	Oracl DWG 0000 planty 000	-98
Alsace, France	denty death Charly States Million Charles		87
Amaseno	DRCI (MAC) (MAC) (MAC) (MAC)	-	-01
Ambrose, H. S., WO		100	104
American Occupation		7009	10
Ames, Walter R., Capt		799	22
Anderson, James T., Sgt	and seed card card card card		-52
Anderson, V. H., Maj	care cond care com com cont	and and and and by	122
Anderson, V. H. Maj can one one one one one one one one one on	CHARL CHARL CLUS CHARL CHARL	went owed court casc on	133
Andrews, Ray, Brig Gen (1944-1946) Angel of the Hospital	DONG COMP CHICA CHICA CHICA CHICA	Seed Cond Cond Cond (see	70
Angel of the hospitalization one day one and one	ewed casts quest cours quest passes		/0

Index, Page 2	Pa	ige
Annual Inspections	and once that then this part that the case the case that the case that the case that the case	- 4
Antiaircraft Artillery		
Anzio, Italy	- 83 . 1	16
Apache Canyon	and their loves their seed area count to the	1/
Apache Indians	mus demas camas (7 , 10 , 15 , 17 , 1	11
Apennines Mountain Range	7 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
Apodaca, M. C. , CWO cor		
Appendix		
I can are too and took and too	we camp classo chang chang place ducty camp classes chang classes chang camp classo chang camp man alone chang change ch	49
III and their time time time time time time time time	may been closed downs cred cased cred cred cred cred cred cased cred cred down cred down own own cred man man 16. 1	51
IIII one) party were seen seen one) and cont cont cont cont men ones ones ones ones ones ones ones on	1 8 . 1	51
Apportionment-Strength	110. 114. 1	16
Arnajo, Doroteo (Pancho Villa		
Arapaho Indians		
Archives, State	and class class cause cause annu cause cau	18
Argonne, France	The first state and and the court and the court court court court court and the court cour	37
Arizona	12. 21. 23. 53.	51
Armijo, E. M., 1st Ltonanonomonomonomonomonomonomonomonomonom	E data (and the date (and the date (and the date (and the date (and the date))	10
Armijo, George		
Armory Drills so the case one		
Arms and the one and and one		
Armstrong, C. D., 2nd Lt		
Army of Occupation		
Army Regular		
Anno River and one		
Arnold, Rhodes F., Capt		
Arrows		
Artillery		3.5
Civil War Period one see one one one one one one one one one o		12
McRae! Some ones ones ones ones ones ones ones one		
School and more them them them them them them them the		
Ascheffenburg, Germany		
Assistant Secretary of the Army for		- 5
Forces and these there came there are the came t	o cases sent camp camp camp camp camp camp camp camp	37
Attorney General of N. Mex.		
Atwood, J. D., Capture and the contract and	e camp camp camp camp camp camp camp camp	40
Aurunci Mountains	es many panet band panny care care care care care care band care area care care care care care care	93
Ausente River and and construct one construction of the constructi	CHIEF (PARK) CHIEF CHI	94
Air Medal was one; and one	a cast that that that that that that that t	42
Bronze Star one and me one one one one one one one one one on		
Cross of Military Valor (Italy)-	The court co	42
Distinguished Service Cross	s over over ones and over and two cas over over over over over over over over	45
Distinguished Service Medal	2 may	40
Legion of Merit	20 m	42
New Mexico Distinguished Service	Medal m com com com com com com com com com c	40
Presidential Unit Citation		
Purple Heart on the long to the country of the coun		
Silver Star Medal one		

Index, Page 3	Pa	age
Baca, Eugene B., Capt	45.	5
Baca, James, Brig Gen (1917-1920, 1927)2,	26,	2
Bail, Arthur, Majors was seed tree come come come come come come come co		-28
Bailey, L. R., Jr, Lt		
Bailey, N. E., 2nd Lt		
Baker, John B., Capt		
Baker, Perry M., 1st Lt		
Ballard, Charles L., 2nd Lt		
Band, First N. M. Inf.		
Barney, A. J., 1st Lt		
Barns, B. G., Capt	1	12
Barth, J. A., Capt		
Bartlett, Edward L. (1883-1889)		
Bascom, Fort		
Bataan, P. I.—————————————————71, 72, 76, 77, 8		
Battalion of Cavalry) b T	-40
Battle of Glorieta		
"Battling Bastards of Bataan"		
Baylor, Colonela com and an		
Bayne, Alvin L., 2nd Lton		47
Becker, Raymond F., 2nd Ltononomonomonomonomonomonomonomonomonomo		
Bedell, Archer W., 2nd Lt		
Belfast, Ireland		
Belluno onc one		
Belshe, M. H., Capton on the second on the contract of the second on the		
Benevento, Italy.		
Bent Brothers		
Bent's Fort		
Berardinelli, Michael V., Capt		
Bezemek, James F., 2nd Lton be be not as a second as a		
Bill of Rights for State Troops		
Billups, Ben., Capt		
Bird, State	1	2.9
Birney, Captain		15
Blackmar, Howard B., 2nd Lt	ma (200) 6000 8000	30
Boerger, Robert, 1st Lt (Chap)	1	05
Boespflug, Frances G., 1st Lt (Nurse)	1	33
Bombers, Japanese on the control of	59,	70
Bond . Gordon M 2nd Lt and comp and com	38,	89
Bonds, J. T. o. g. Capt cont and and cont cont cont cont cont cont cont cont	1	12
Bordeaux, France and the control and the contr	10,	41
Border, Mexican was a second s	1, 1	40
Boren, R. L., Caption and the control and the	1	10
Borger, Texasom and the contract of the contra	0 000 000 000	15
Borradaile, John, Capton and an and an	L e	05
Bosque Redondos so so con ser	m pero ceso pero	15
Bowman, Harry S., Majoran and an analysis and	en plants count kness	03
Bows and seed are not come and seed are not come and seed are not seed	to comp must been be	80
Boyce, R. L., 1st Lt and some some cond cond cond cond cond cond cond cond	1	11
Brawley, Califon on the course th		00
Brenner Passo has been seen and one case and cas		98
BJelle. Lass on men and come control come come come come come come come come	96-	98

Index, Page 4	Page
Bretag, Gerald G., WO	104
Bridge Broock, Arthur W., Capt	37
Broock, Arthur W., Capt	32
Brooks, A. S. (1910-1912)	2
Brown, D. E., 1st Lt	
Brown, Henry Rolfe, Brig Gen (1921-1922)	
Browning, John J., 2nd Lt	
Brueggemann, Walter J., 2nd Lt	45
Bryant, C. M., 2nd Lt	89
Buchanan, Henry D., Capt (Chap)	56
Buchly, Walter E., 2nd Lt	
Budget - 1962-63 Fiscal Year	110
Bujac, Etienne P de, Maj	20, 41
Bureau, MilitiaBurroughs, Governor	
Buvens, Richard H., Maj	
Cabcaben Airfield7	
Cadets, NM OCS	
Cadito	
Cadre	
Cain, Memory H., Maj4	
California	49 479 74
Calking Fred M 2nd It	
Calkins, Fred M., 2nd LtCamber County Down, Ireland	91
Camp Barkley, Tex	79
Camp Bowie, Tex	87
Camp De Souge, France	37
Camp Devens, Mass	79
Camp Edwards, Mass	104
Camp Funston	39
Camp Greene, North Carolina	36
Camp Hood, Texas	90, 99
Camp Kearny	39, 40
Camp Maximiliano Luna43, 49	, 60, 147
Camp Mills, Long Island, NY3	6, 40, 41
Camp O'Donnell, P. I	74
Camp Pickett, Va	79
Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif	90
Camp San Luis Obispo, CalifCamp Taylor, Ky	42
Campagnano	94
Campaign Credits	The first first and the first
120th Engr Bn (Combat)	87
Silver Bands:	
World War II	
Sicily (With Arrowhead)	
Naples-Foggia (With Arrowhead)	
Rome-Arno	
Alizio di Salcino	
Southern France (With Arrowhead)	
Rhineland	
Central Europe	

Index, Page 5	Page
Campaign Credits	
804th Tank Destroyer Bn	0.0
World War II	00
Rome-Arno	
North Apennines	
Po Valley	
Campaign Streamers	
	70
200th Coast Artillery (AA)	/8
Dinstinguished Unit Streamer Embroidered MANILA 1941	
Distinguished Unit Streamer Embroidered BATAAN	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	-0
515th Coast Artillery (AA)	78
World War II	
Distinguished Unit Streamer Embroidered MANILA 1941	
Distinguished Unit Streamer Embroidered BATAAN	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	
Camby, E. R.S., Colonel1	2, 14
Capitol	
San Juan Pueblo	
Santa Fe	
Carducci	
Caretaker, Providing For	6
Carleton, J. H., Colonel	15
Carpineto	94
Carson, Christopher (Kit), Col10, 12, 14, 15, 16	, 144
Casoni	96
Castellonorato	
Castiglioncello	
Castres, France	
Casualties	
Catron, John, 1st Lt	23
Cavalry	
Battalion of First Regiment, New Mexico), 12
Cebu, P. I	73
Cecina	
Cellole	93
Ceracoli	94
Cerri	94
Chamberlain, L. H., 1st Lt	21
Champs-Sur-Marne	41
Chandler, D. E	89
Chanzy, Algeria	92
Charlton, Russell C., Brig Gen (1935-1944)	2, 63
Charlton vs. French	58
Chateau-Thierry	37
Dennis Chavez, U. S. Senator	130
Chavez, Don Miguel, Captain	14
Chavez, Jose Maria, Gen	149
Chavez, Manuel, Colonel	9
Cheyenne Indians	7
Chicos	86
Chihuahua	10

Index, Page 6						Pa	age
Chivington, John M							7.
Chloride							14
Citizen Soldier	-						-1/
City Manager						1	28
Civil Service Employees			D CHARD CHARD PROPER			. – 1	-30
Attend Annual Field Training					of version		_
Civil War Period							12
Clark, C. C., Lt					ADE X	_ 7	02
Clark Field		-67	, 6	0	70		77
Clark, W. C., 1st Lt	- CHC - CHC - CH		9	79	70	9	-80
Clayton, Cubia V., Sgt Maj	-			- Camp Cam		-	-30
Cleaver, Charles P. (1861-1865, 1867-1868)					- COMP RAME COM	-	2
Clement, Wallace L., Maj	-			-	89		99
Clemmons, Cecil L. 1st Lt							
Cobbett, Norman G., Capt							
Coblentz, Germany							
Code, Kearny					-10		11
Coleman, George, Lt Col				-		-1	03
Coleman, Orvella R., 2nd Lt							-47
Coleman, Sherrard, 2nd Lt	-	es cham and char	O CHIES MINES CHIES				-19
Collum, Grove, Col	Chiesa (Belgo Chie	C) CHES BIRT CHES	a clean camp com	1 CHING CHIN		-	-51
Cologna							-98
Colorado	7,	13,	53	9	54,	1	28
Columbus		26	, 3	4,	39	,	54
Colvard, George T., Maj					-45	,	63
Commanche				7,	15	,	16
Compton, James C., 1st Lt				-			32
Compton, Robert J., 2nd Lt	C0000 C0000 C0000	0 000 000 mm			-47	,	65
Confederate Command							
Conquistadores, Arrival	-	O CHOMA CHAMA COMM	- Store Chara (1980)			7,	9
Consumption Without Replinshment	CORD CORD CLAR	Cher ches case		-			76
Conversion			(MMC) (MMC) (MMC)	CHIC 6863		-1	.35
Cook, George W (1868)	-			-			-2
Cook, H. L., Capt	Chiese desirin seemin	CHICA CHICA CHICA	CHANGE COMPA CHANGE	-		- I	04
Cookson, Rodman N., Col (Chap)		ORGO CHOO CHAM	-			-T	05
Coropration Commissioner	ments cours chance	CHEMI CRINC MAIN		Top I		-	21
Corral, Rock		ORN 680 088				-	14
Corregidor, P. I	-					7	10
County Rio Arriba							0
San Miguel							-9
Courts Martial	-	Own Charles	CHARLE CHARLE				-9
Craig, Fort			1	2	12		11
Cramer, Carl L., W. O						9	15
Croaff, Jerry H. B., 2nd Lt	77 77						22
Crome Castle, Ireland	-			CMC2 4888	-	-	01
Cronican, Frank, Lt Col				_1	2.1	1	23
Crowder, R. F., Capt	-	000 000 000	-		219	_1	01
Cruickshank, C. G., 1st Lt			-	-	-		22
Cuba	-	ONO DNO 603	CHICAGO AND COMM	-	-	0000 Date	21
Curry, George, Capt	-		CHARLE COMP. COMP.	-	-10		2.1
Cutting, Bronson M., Maj	-		GM00 CM00 M000	-			-26
00011159							

Index, Page 7	Page
Dabbs, E. W., 1st Lt	80
Dailey, Frank J	
Daily, James A., Capt	
Darden, D. C., 2nd Lt	
Darden, W. L., Lt	104
Daugherity, Richard D., 2nd Lt	30
Davis, L. R., 1st Lt	112
D-Day	81
Dean, William W., Capt30	0, 33
Death March	76
DeBord, Marshall E., 1st Lt2	7, 30
DeBremond, Charles M., Capt32, 36, 37, 38 Decorations	
120th Eng Bn (Combat	07
World War II	0/
Meritorious Unit Streamer Embroidered - EUROPEAN THE	ATRE
Streamer in the Colors of the French Croix de Guerre	
Palm Embroidered TTALY	
Co "B" 120th Engr Bn (Combat)	87
Distinguished Unit Streamer Embroidered -BLIES RIVER	
200th Coast Artillery (AA)	
World War II	
Distinguished Unit Streamer Embroidered:	
DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES	
Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Streamer	
Embroidered 7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942 515th Coast Artillery (AA)	1
	78
World War II	
Distinguished Unit Streamer Embroidered:	
DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES	
Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Streamer	
Embroidered 7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942 804th Tank Destroyer Bn	0.0
World War II	99
Streamer in the Colors of the French Croix de Guerre	
1 D 1 D 1 - 1 1 CDMDDAI TOATM	
With Palm Embroidered CENTRAL ITALY Deming	26
Demobilized	21
DePraslin, J. J., Lt Col	52
Desert Training Center	90
De Souge, Camp, France	36
Dessauer, Phillip E., Capt	30
Deus, Capt	15
De Vargas (1692)	9
Dillon, Richard, Governor	52
Director, Selective Service	03
Disease	/4
Dobbson, J. W., Capt	7.4
Domiano	0.4
Domiano Doniphan, Colonel Alexander W	10
Donnell, Philip S	52
Don Pedro Pino, Alcalde of Albuquerque	8
Dorris, Winnifred C., 1st Lt	45
DOLLTS, WITHITT OF C., TOO	73

Index, Page 8	Page
Markey, Parkey	
Doseff, R. H., 2nd Lt	89
Dougharty, Bernard W., Capt (Chap)	105
Dozier, H. W., Capt	133
Draper, M. R., Lt	102
Drills, Armory	6
Dual Oath	5
Dutson, Curley P., 1st Lt	30
Easley, R. S., Capt	
Eddy, G. W., Capt	
Ellis Task Force	
Ely, Clyde E., 2nd Lt32, 33, 43, 4	5. 52
Ely, Clyde E., Jr, 1st Lt	47
Ely, William F., 1st Lt	
Emmert, Benjamin H., Lt Col131	
Epinal, France	87
Epstein, S. N., 1st Lt	80
Equipment	5
Ernst, F. A., 2nd Lt	110
Erwin, Pete8	0 85
Estrada, J. J., Capt	110
Evans, B. L., 2nd Lt	80
Evans, C. L., 1st Lt	80
Fyans Island S Capt	
Evans, Leland S., CaptEwell	
Executive Council, NGAUS	125
Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs	
Fall, A. B., Capt	± 3 /
Fanning, John C., 2nd Lt8	0 00
Fedala, French Morocco	7,90
Federal Service	140
rederal Service	7.16
4, 19, 26, 36, 39, 53, 57, 63, 64, 65, 79, 88, 108, 145 Feltre	, 140
Ferrill, George R., Capt	62
Fields, Benjamin W., 1st Lt	17
Fighter-Bomber Squadron121	7.22
Fink, F. J., Maj132 Firelocks	, 133
FireLocks	7.40
First Brigade	149
First Line of Defense	110
Flag (Regimental Colors (Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico,	0.0
and Indian Territory Regiment)	23
Fleming, U. E., Capt	110
Fletcher, Winfield S., (1890-1893)	2
Floyd, Richard T., Capt	119
Follonica	94
Food	73
Ford, C. N., Jr, Capt	112
Ford, Reuben A., (1909-1910)	2
Formosa78, 135	, 140
Forts	
Bascom	15
Bliss, Texas37, 40, 55, 65	, 104
Craig12, 1	3, 14

Index, Page 9					Page
Forts					
Fillmore				-12	12
Marcy				12	-12
Sam Houston, Texas					
Sheridan, Ill					
Sill, Oklahoma				79.	146
Stanton			12.	13.	148
Stotesenberg, P. I				-67	. 77
Sumner					15
Thorn	-			-12	, 13
Union				-12	, 13
Whipple, Ariz					
Franklin (El Paso)					
Frantz, Lewis G., Maj	56,	57,	80,	83	, 85
French (State Treasurer)					
Frenger, Numa, Cpl					
Frietze, M., Jr, Capt					
Fritz, Matt H., 2nd Lt					56
Frost, Max (1881-1883)				CHIEGO CHIEGO CHIEGO (M	2
Funds					
Conversion, 111th Cav	and take their sales gains				58
Mexican Government					
National Guard					6
Spanish Government					
Funston, Camp, Albuquerque,				-36	, 39
Funston, Frederick, Maj Gen					32
Gabaldon, Antonio, Jr, Capt					-119
Gafford, R. D., Capt		THE CHES CHES CHES C			-112
Gallegos, Carlos V., 1st Lt					56
Gallegos, Jose G., Gen	0 0000 0000 0000 meno	1965 (1965 eng.) \$865 at			-149
Gallegos, Pedro, Capt	0 0500 000 000 000				-149
Galisteo	9 9000 CHIC CHIC	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF			-14
Galli, Robert W., Capt (Chap)	- CHANG - CHANG - CHANG - C	000 000 000 000 0		ema 680 DEO GE	105
Gallup, NM				CHARLE SPRICE COM	-43
Gamble, John, Lt				Desc Desc DES	-78
Garcia, Evans	, 1900 chen 0000 econ c	NAME OF THE OWNER OF			78
Garica, Gerardo G., 1st Lt				COM CHIC PERS CHI	-50
Garigliano	owner Casto Printly Casto C				110
Garrett, D. J., Capt					110
Gaydon, Emgy W., 2nd Lt			7	06	111
Geck, Charles, CaptGeneral Orders			Т	00,	12
General Staff Committee on NG & AR Policy					125
General Staff School	S ESSES COMO CHANG FORMS &			DOOR BOOK COME BOOK	128
General Staff, War Dept					112
German Border			-		-87
German General Staff		ma (mp) 000 (mm)	0 000 000 000	-	31
Germany				36	116
Gettysburg			- Comp Comp Comp		-12
Gibbon, James O., Capt		NO CHIO ENG MICH	56.	57	146
Giddings, W. M. (1871-1873)		-	, 0 9	0/9	2
Gila Apache Indians				-	-16
Giron, Jose, Capt		and their their Brits of		0000 com 0000 gr	-149
TTITIA JUSCA CUPO					

Index, Page 10	Page
Glorieta, Battle of	14
"Goat Hill"	2
"God is My Co-Pilot"	122
Gonzales, Eloyd L., CWO	
Gonzales, M., Capt	
Gonzales, Reynaldo F., Capt	
Goode, William A., 1st Lt (Chap)	
Gorman, John M., 1st Lt	
Gorman, Michael	
Government	and the second s
Spanish Colonial	8
Mexican	
Governor of Arizona	21
Governor of New Mexico	
Gray, Herbert C	
Graydon, James, Captain	
Greeman, Gerald B, 2nd Lt	
Green, John W., 1st Lt	
Greene, Camp	
Greer, Herbert K	
Gregg, Joseph J., 2nd Lt	
Gregory, D. D., Capt	
Griffin, William E., 1st Lt	Many CARD Many Card CARD Willia Card Man Card Card Card Man Card Card Man Card Card Card Card Card Card Card Card
Grimmer, Frank H., 1st Lt	
GrossinaGunnery	95
Air-to-Air	102 109
World-Wide Meet	
Guns, Heavy, Mobile (155mm GPF) ("Long Toms	
Gustave Line	
Guthals, C. H., Capt	
Gwyn, John (1865-1867)	2
Hagood, Johnson, Maj Gen	37
Hale, F. P., Jr, W0	100
Haley, B. P., 1st Lt	89
Hall, Richard, Capt	56
Halthusen, W. G., Colonel (1927-1931)	
Hamilton, Edward J., Lt Col	
Hamilton, James C., 1st Lt	<u> </u>
Hancock, William, M/Sgt	132
Hanrahan, Michael F., Capt	103. 112
Harris, H. L., 1st Lt	was one one can also see the sec one one one one one one one one one 112
Harris, R. E., Capt	114
Harrison, C. H., 2nd Lt	
Harvey, William M., Capt	NAME AND AND DATE CHARLE CHARL
Hazelwood, ames H., 1st Lt	45. 52. 65
Headquarters, 1st NM Inf, Columbus - 1916-	were that their their time time their time their time their time time time time time time time 27
Heald James R. CWO	== 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
Heber-Lorius	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
H Manual Can-	110
Herring, Harry T., Brig Gen (1913-1917) Hersey, H. B. (1897-1898)	2
Hersey, H. B. (1897-1898)	and first that that that the the two
Uillahoro	APIGG CHANG CHIES

Index, Page 11					1	Pag	ge
Hillyer, John D., Lt Col				100	,	7.7	1 0
Hines, Gerald H., Capt	56 5	7	80	103	9	77	2 0
Hird, William F	, , ,	19	009		000	, ,	26
Hoke, R. L., Capt				- 3	0 4 9	11) (
Holcomb, H. H., Capt						10	12
Holt, Edwin L., 1st Lt						10	2 2
"Honest John"					CHEC) CHEC	1 2) 4
Hooten, E. J., Lt Col				-	-	11	0
Hoover, Thomas B., Capt				_ 8	0	11	0
Horse Show				10	99	12) 1
Horses		- 5	8	1	0	5	1
Howard, Paul W., Capt						- 1	17
Howden, Frederick B., Capt (Chap)			-	- 4	5.	7	78
Howell, Raymond E., Col						70	7
Howell, W. A., 1st Lt							
Hufferd, Kenneth, M/Sgt				-		12	28
Hughes, James, 2nd Lt						- 8	38
Hunger						- 7	7 4
Independent Company, N. Mex Militia							
Indians				-		14	14
Indian Territory							
Indian Town Gap, Pa						- 9	1
Infantry							
Civil War Period, First N. M. Inf						-1	2
Spanish-American War, First Territorial Reg	giment	t				- 2	21
World War II							
Insignia			1	28	,	12	9
Inspections							
Inspections, Pre-Flight							
Instructors							
Invasion (Grasshoppers, Union County)							
Ireland							
Isaacks, Jesse A., 1st Lt			C COMP NAME	MIND (MIN)		- 3	0
Islas, Eugene F., 2nd Lt		D 0888 8480 08		Cherg Chees &	1000 CHIED 1	- 5	6
Italian Peninsula							7.
Italy							
Ittner, N. R., 1st Lt						- 8	9
Jacarilla Apache Indians							
Jaeger, Vincent, Brig Gen (1925-1926)	Cross cross cross cross		-		2,	4	4
Japan		78,	, 1	25	9	13	5
Jaramillo, G., Capt			-	7.0		14	90
Jenkins, R. D., Lt Col		-	. – T	10	2	11	8
Jewett, W. C., Capt		CORD 0000 0000	, 0000 0000 0	-8	8,	8	9
Jiminez, Albert, 1st Lt					6	- 4	4
Johnson, Roy W., Capt				5	0,	5	1
Joint Army & Navy Selective Service Committee			CHARLE CHARLE I	- 0	49	0	3
Joint Chiefs of StaffJolly, John P., Maj Gen (1959-)		- 0	1	0.2		14	4
Jones, R. W., Capt		- 4 9	1	03	9	13	1
Jones, R. W., Capt						1 1 = 1	4
Judge, District					-	4	1
Kaessner, Alonzo E						- 4	1
Karlsruhe, Germany	-			-		10	4
Karlsruher, Ralph	-		NO CHOS CHOS	-	COO 0000	TO	0
Val Tel milet & Marbit						7	U

Index, Page 12	Page
Kaufman, Harry B, Major	28
Kearny, S. W., Brig Gen, Aug 18, 1946	10
Kearny Code	10
Kedwin, Perry, Capt	22
Keely, Hazael Laf., 2nd Lt	32
Keen, Clay O., Lt Col	
Keithly, R. E., Lt	102
Kelly, William H., 1st Lt	
Keyes, Maxwell, 2nd Lt	
Keys, Geoffrey, Maj Gen	
Killed in Action	
King, General	75
King, J. M., CWO	114
King, Norman L, Maj27, 39, 43, 4	14, 52
King of Spain	8
Kiowa Indians	-7, 15
Kirtland Air Force Base121, 123, 125, 127, 131	1, 132
Klapal, Eldon A., Maj129	
Knaebel, G. W. (1893-1897)	2
Korean Conflict	
Korea78, 125	
La Guerche, France	
Laguna	
Lake Valley	
La Mesa, Calif	
Lane, Dale C	
Lane, Uil, Col	50
Lantzel, A., 2nd Lt	23
Lassator, John B., 2nd Lt	30
Las Vegas2	3, 43
Latimer, Charles W., Capt	10
Law, Organic of Territory of N. Mex	10
Leahy, David J., 2nd Lt1	0 21
Lee, Lt General	07
Lee, Robert E., General	12
Leghorn	95
Legislature, First Assembly of the Territory, 1851	
Le Harve, France	41
Letcher, Ransom B., 2nd Lt	36
Lingayen, Gulf, P. I	71
Livergnano	96
Livorno	5, 99
Llewellyn, W. H. H., Capt	19
Logan Heights, Ft Bliss, Texas	65
Long Beach Municipal Airport, Calif	125
I and the transfer to the tran	12
Loring, William W., Colonel	12
I anil 115 cm Hehererm com and and one	
I os Alamos	49
Los Lunas	9, 17
Loveless	52
Loveless Marshall, Color Sgt	28

Lovett, Glenn, Lt Col	102, 118, 119
Lowe, John A., 2d Lt	27. 30. 39
Lowe, Joseph W., Col	
Lowe, Waldon	80, 83
Lowenthal, D., 1st Lt	89
Lowrey, Herbert F., 2nd Lt	88. 89
Lucas, Robert J., 1st Lt	125
Lucero, Antonio, Maj (USP&DO)	41
Luikart, John C., 1st Lt	30. 11. 17. 71
Lujan, Pedro Leon, Capt	149
Luna, Maximiliano, Capt	10 21 147
Luzon, P. I	77 125
Lynde, Major	12
Lyng, Leslie V., S/Sgt	
MacArthur, Douglas, Gen of the Army	77
Magenta	0.2
MagentaMahurin, Walker M., Col	105
Malania	125
Malaria	79 105 140
Manchuria	/8, 135, 140
Manila, P. I	
Mann, Grant H., Capt	
Manpower Procurement	62
Maps	86
March Field, Calif	90
Marcy, Fort	12
Marne, France	
Marne Raven	
Marr, William C., Major	107
Marshall, R. O., Col	110
Marth, Albert F	45, 52
Martial Law	49
Martinez, A. B., Jr, Lt Col	112, 118
Martinez, A. M., Jr, Major	110
Martinez, J. D., 1st Lt	114
Martinez, Palemon R., Capt	47
Mas	98
Massie, James A., Major	19, 26
Matagordo Island Gunnery Range	123
McBride, John F., Søt	44
McCabe, Joseph J., Capt	63
McCauley, David R., 2nd Lt	132
McCleron, Capt	80
McCollum, Virgil O., Capt	47. 65
McCord, Myron H., Colonel	21
McCord, Robert, Major	125
McCrea, Louis, 2nd Lt	21
McCreary, C. T., Capt	133
McElrath, Robert L., Sgt Maj	133
McFarland, John P., 1st Lt	56 88
McGregor, Wallace, Major	128
	27 28 20
	27, 20, 39
McKinley, President U. S	4.4
McKinney, Isaac P., Sgt/1CL	44

Index, Page 14		Pag	ge
McLauchlin, Henry H., Col		7.7	0
McMillen, J. J., 1st Lt	ms 040 440 0	- T T	0
McMinn, James, Lt Col		-10	0
McRae,		1	1
McSherry, Cyprian W., Capt	- 20	2	4
Means, Truman I., Capt	30	1	7 5
Medical Defeat		7	6
Mehler, Gail E., Capt		-13	0
Melendez, Alfonso, Capt	no man man u	4	7
Mennet, J. P. S., 2nd Lt		2	3
Meotecatini		9	9
Mescalero Indians		í	6
Mettuno, Italy	00 000 000 E	-14	5
Mexican Border5, 39,	54.	14	0
Middleton, Howard, 2nd Lt		3	6
Middleton, Troy, Lt Gen	NEO CHIED CO.	-14	5
MIG^{-6} 15 cm cm cm and cm and cm			
Miles, John E., Governor	ED (1980 DEED ED	5	8
Militia en our not out out and not out out and not out out out out out out out out out o	400 CHING CHILD (TH	940 CHO BIND	3
Militia			
Bureau			
First Unit Under American Regime		1	0
Independent Company			
Mustered Out			
Organized		1	0
Spanish-Mexican			7
Territorial			
Troops			
Unorganized			
Miller, Henry M	10 1000 David 600	4	5
Miller, Hobart R., 1st Lt	D 4000 0000 00	3	2
Mills, Camp	D CRC2 CAND GO	3	0
Milne, Jack, Major		12	1
Milton, Hugh M., II, Lt Col52, 5	139	13	/
Minturno	.92,	, 9	3
Missouri 1st Volunteers		-	0
2nd Volunteers	B CSUR DWGC COM	1 T	0
"Mister National Guard"	1 6062 (see 603	11	0
Mitchell, D. D., Lt Col			7
Mobilization Plan	200 100 100	-6	2
Moffitt, Joe C., Brig Gen		12	20
Molinari, Thomas J., Capt	o see dan Ca	3	2
Modinari, inomas J., Captanari, Mondragone	e cap one on	-9	3
Monterrey		-1	0
Montortoxa Antonio Itius one can me une can me can	O 0800 0800 008	7	7
Montostas D T Canta can man man one man man one man man one ma		-11	0
Marst OTT 2 M Cant come come come come come come come come	100 pag CHO c	-14	9
Mont of OV 2 O I I to see more seed one of the over the over one of the over the overthell on the over	m emo emo em	TT	2
MOONE F P I.T. CO] NO MELE COME COME COME COME COME COME COME COM	E) CREO CREO CREO	5	2
Monogram Samile W. Canto Com one		4	5
Managaria COD W O Capt one		2	3
Moselle River, France	6 CHO CHE CH	8	7

Index, Page 15			Page
Moser, Robert H., Lt Col Mt. Adone	-100,	, 104	, 106
Mt. Arnigo			06
Mt. Nero	0 and can can ca	C (NO CAM CAM CAM)	0.5
"Mud Flats"			
Mules, Pack			
Muller, Frederick			
Munich		±	9, 21
Murray, Joseph J., 1st Lt	0 000 000 000 CO	9 040 040 UAO 040 C	705
Muscoum Ct at a	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·		125
Museum, State		1 6 1	0, 18
Must er-In32, 34, Must er-Out32			
			7.4/
17, 21, 23, 32, 34, 39, 40, 41, 78, 87, 99,	1049	100	9 140
Muster Rolls10a, b, c, & d, 11, 16 18	1499	, 151	, 154
Myers, Walter, T. Sgt			
Naples, Italy,		53, 8	0, 92
National Defense Act, 1916		-49	5, 02
National Guard	n em em em _	1/, 1	8, 20
National Guard Association of U. S	O CHIO CHIO CHI	= 0	49
National Guard Bureau			
Nations, Walter W., Brig Gen	.1039	, 110	, 118
Natrona County Airport, Casper, Wyoming	7 7.0	, 1 F	114
Navajo Indians			
Campaigns Against			
Neighbors (Citizen Soldiers)	- CHO 0000 CHO 000	/9	0, 10
Neurenburg, Germany		no como como como o	0/
Newkirk, John F., 1st Lt	3 CRES ONC CHEC CO.		7.27
New Mexico A&M College, Las Cruces	, man case case and	107	13/
New Mexico Military Institute	, 000 Cap 000 PM	-13/	9 130
New Mexico National Emergency Service Certificate-	, CHE CHE CHE CHE) em 000 000 em 6	IUO
New Mexico National Guard Military Academy	CMD CMD 8900 CM	0 0000 0000 0000 0	11/
New Mexico National Guard Rifle Team, 1915	1 Caso 880 080 080	OMO CHEC CHIC CHIC C	771
Nicholas, H. N., 1st Lt	1 000 000 000 000	0 000 000 000 000 00	2 20
Noe, Thomas W., 2nd Lt	680 GHZ GHD GHZ	5.	1112
Noedel, J., Jr., 1st Lt Nord, S. C., Capt	carp neo carp cac	CHANC CHANC CHANCE CHANCE OF	104
Nord, S. C., Capt	GEO ESO GEO GEO	CCC 0000 0000 0000 0	104
Norton Air Force Base, Calif	GEO GEO GEO GEO	COME CHAN CHAN CHAN EX	125
Oath Dual			_
Occupation, American		, 000 000 000 000 0	10
Officer Candidate School	CHED CHED COM ESC.	S CALC) CHEC CHICA CO	117
			TT/
Officers Standards			
Regular Army	COLD COMO COMO COMO	1	2 15
Oklahoma21	F 2	51	127
"Old Reliability"	. 9 33	9 34:	110
"Old Reliability"			7
Oran, Africa		70	0 01
Oran, Africa	000 000 000	- / :	102
Osborne, Raiph, Maj Generatory Organic of Territory		000 000 000	103
Organic of Territory Ostia Nuovo		000 000 000 000 0	10
Ostia Nuovo		900 900 900 900	21
Pacheco, Henry R., 2nd Lt	O CHIEF CONC. CHIEF CAN	o Caso Caso Desc Caso G	17
Packes G. H., Capt		c 600 000 000 960 6	102
Pack, G. H., Capt			102

Index, Page 16	Page
Padilla, A. M., Capt	-110
Paestum, Italy	
"Paisano"	
Parsons, George, Capt121,	123
Patton, J. R., Capt	-102
Paul, T. O., 1st LtPay	
Air Technician	
Armory Drills	6
Field Training	
Rolls11, 16, 18, 149, 151,	154
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	69
Peck, Harry M., Capt30, 44, 47, 52, 70, 71, 72	2, 77-140
Pecos Valley	7
Pelzer, Earl D., Lt Col102,	106
Peralta144	148
Pershing, John J., General26, 32, 37	
Peters, E. H., 2nd Lt	89
Philippine Insurrection	21
Philippine Islands63, 147, 135,	137
Philippine Provisional Coast ARtillery Brigade (AA)	-135
Phillips, Harry R., 2nd Lt	56
Phinizy, John A., Capt88	8. 80
	,
Photographs "Rough Riders" Swearing-in Ceremonies	20
"Rough Riders" Swearing-in Ceremonies Florida	2-22
Troop "H" 1st US Vol Cav. "Rough Riders" - Tampa Florida	21
Troop of Rough Riders" - San Antonio, Tex	25
San Juan Hill, Cuba	25
Troop "H" 1st US Vol Cav "Rough Riders" - Camp Wykoff	27
NMNG Rifle Team, National Matches, Florida - 1915	16 27
Regimental Hq, 1st NM Inf, & Officers, Columbus, NM, 191	20
Guard Mount, 1st NM Inf. Columbus, 1916	29
Regimental Parade, 1st NM Inf, Columbus, 1916	29
1st NM Inf., Central Ave., Albuquerque, 1917	31
1c+ NM Inf (Continuation of Above)	a can one 5 1
Btry "A" 1st NM Field Arty, Albuquerque, 191/	35
Barracks for Enlisted Men - Build with Soldier Labor,	
Camp Funston, Albuquerque, 1917	35
Co "I" 1st NM Inf., Central Ave, Albuquerque, 1917	33
Co upu 1c+ NM Inf Albuquerque, 1017	
Supply School for NG Officers, Albuquerque, 1920	44
TT. M. 111+b Carr Ft R11cc 10/5 to see on on one on one on one on one one on	40
Did no Duil+ by Ha Th 11th (avec co	40
Ha Troop IIIth (av. Ft. Bliss, 194)	40
Hongo Drawn Ambillance, Med Det. IIItil Cav, rc DIISS, 17	23-40
C Com M12 Ha Tr III h (a V as an	00
Croup of Officers Enl. Men and Citizens	54
Pagimontal Colors 200th Coast A-tillery (AA)	39
21 Cung 200th (A (AA), Camp Llina, 1940	
Marker, 200th CA (AA), Moved to State Capitol Grounds-	66
Gov Miles Addressing Officers of 200th CA (AA), Aug 194	168
Command Post, 120th Engr Bn (Combat), Italy, 1943	80
Bailey Bridge, Benevento	82
Bailey Bridge, benevenco	

Indian----10, 15, 26

Index, Page 18	1	Page
Reardon, William B. 1st It		17
Reardon, William B., 1st Lt Regensberg, A. J., Capt	CHE CHE CHE CHE CHE CHE	114
Registrar, U. S. Land Office	ONC ONC ONC ONC ONC	_ 21
Regular Army	000 000 000 000 000 0	_ 12
Reid, Robert C., Major	COS COS COS COS COS C	26
Reid, W. C., Capt - Cap	_ 23,	165
Reiter, Nathan I		
Reorganization of the National Guard		
Revenaugh, Charles E., 2nd Lt		
Revigny, France	DHC CHIC CHIC CHIC CHIC	40
Revolt, Pueblo es de	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	9
Reynolds, George T., Capt		
Rhine River, Germany		
Rice, Paul M., 1st Lt		
Riddle, Andrew, Capt	100 CBC CBC CBC CBC CBC	-123
Riley, Richard M., Capt		
Rimini com son com an com		
Rio Arriba County Campaign		
Rives, H. L., Jr, Capt		2007
Roberts, Ben		
Roccagora		
Rock Corral		
Rock, Frederick H., Maj		
Rolls		
Pay so one can see can see on one see on one see on one see on one one		. 11
Muster		
Rome, Italy		
Rome-American Military Cemetary		145
Rome = Arno		
Romero, Leo, Lt		
Rosenfield, Edward, Sgt Maj		
Roosevelt, Theodore, Colonel	- 21,	147
Rough Riders 19, 20,		
Rowell, Fred G., Brig General 88, 89, 91, 93, 95,		
Russell, D. M., Capt	13 000 000 000 000	102
Russell, John T., (1868)	B CC3 000 CB0 CBC OCC	104
Russell, W. B., Lt	0 00 00 00 00	104
Rynerson, William L., (1870-1871)	00	00
Sadler, Daniel K., 2nd Lt	17	90
Sadler, James E., 1st Lt	20	10
Sage, Charles G., Lt Gen (1946-1957)	9 399	40
Sage, Charles G., Lt Gen (1940=1957)====================================	120	125
St. Maxine, France	1309	_87
St. Mihiel, France		37
St. Vrain, Ceran Ceran 9,	10A	& B
St. Vrain Co of Militia	-10A	& B
Salerno, Italy		145
Salvatore, Italy		-80
Samuels, Irving, M/Sgt		128
San Augustine, Florida, 1620		7
San Candido		-98
Can Francisco. Calif		-67

Index, Page 19			Page
San Juan Hill Cuba			
San Juan Hill, Cuba	AND DAND DAND CODD 6	me (MC) (MG) (MG) (MG	21
San Marcos, Texas	100 DRIG CHIC CHIC C	AC 040 040 080 08	100
San Miguel County Campaign	BO 800 000 000 0	- CD (C) CC	123
Sanchez, Ramon	NO CHARGE COMO CHARGE COMO CO	100	S D
Sandoval, Anastacio, 1871	en cuio cum cum cum c	TOC	, G D
Sandoval, E. U., Capt			_112
Sands, Robert L., Maj	-127	122	122
Santa Fe	12/9	1329	133
Campaigns	100 000 000 000 000 0	10 000 CNU 600 CNU	0
		eu cas one cas es	10
Capitol	60 000 000 000 000 0	8 93 90 E3 98	47
	100 Carte Carto Carto Carto Carto Carto		- 11
First Unit Militia	10 CH2 CH2 CH2 CH2 CH2 CH2		10
Officer Candidate School		a on the on at	-117
Santa Maria Infante		03	91
Santistevan, L. A., Capt			
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.			
Saumur Artillery School			
Saunders, H. P., Jr, Major			
Schifani, Emmanuel, Maj Gen (1957-1958)			
\sim			
Schools = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		6	135
Schools		- 9	-33
Coast Artillery, Fortress Monroe, Va.		65	67
For Officers			
Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga			
Officer Candidate			
of Mines, Socorro		200 00 00 00	60
Schuetz, William C., 1st Lt			
Schumann			
Schurtz, Paul W., Capt	47	, 65	9 78
Scott, Coleman and an analysis			
Sebdou, Algeria			92
Second Brigade		3 000 000 000 000	-149
Second Division		3 000 000 000 000	-149
Secrest, R. R., Capt			-133
Secretary-Treasurer, AG Association			-135
Sedillo, Juan A. A., Capt			63
Sedillo, Rufus, Capt			62
Selective Service62, 63, 65	, 67,	78,	116
Seligman, James L.		@ @ co @ 0	28
Sellmeyer, John, 1st Lt			47
Senn, Raymond, Capt		102,	107
Service Schools	6,	138,	140
Federal	= = = = = =	CESS 600 CESS CESS CE	4
France	COM 600 COM 800 COM		-135
Sessoms, Robert L., 1st Lt	. ex ex ex ex ex	CD (CD (CD (CD (CD (CD (CD (CD (CD (CD (39
Shakespeare	1.03	100	17
Shambaugh, Steven, Maj	121,	123,	125
Shaw, D. R., 1st Lt		COS COS COS COS C	-112
Shockley, Major	C2 00 C2 00 C2	C3 00 00 E3 (744
Shoomaker Ward W. Majoossoossoossoossoossoossoossoossoossoo	#2 000 E3 E3 C00	CO CO CO CO	-107

rage
Units, Cont'd
First N. M. Infantry
Squadran Co. T. 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 34, 35, 39, 42, 140
Squadron Cav., Tr. "E," "F," "G," & "H"
First U. S. Vol. Cav. (Tr. "E, " "F, " "G, " & "H")-19, 21, 147
Arizona-Oklahoma-New Mexico & Indian Territory Regiment,
(Bn Hg = Co F F C
(Bn Hq - Co. "E," "F,""G," & "H")
Co. I, 1st N. M. Inf26
1st Brigade, 2nd Division149
2nd Brigade, 2nd Division149
Btry A, 1st N. M. Field Artillery26, 35, 36, 143
Btry A, 146th F. A36, 37
143rd Machine Gun Bn (Inf)39, 40, 41
144th Machine Gun Bn (Inf)39, 40, 41, 42, 140
115th Train Hoodquarters & Military Pali
115th Train Headquarters & Military Police39, 42
Co "A" 115th, M. P39, 40
Co "B" 115th M. P39, 40
111th Cavalry43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 58, 135, 140
120th Engineers43, 44, 49, 53, 54, 55, 57, 79, 145, 146
Btry "A" 158th Field Artillery43, 88, 138, 142
207th Coast Artillery (AA)45, 60
State Staff, Corps & Departments43, 49, 62, 63
45th Division Staff
1st Engineers, NMNG54
137th Engineers
200th Coast Artillery (AA)
58, 60, 65, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 135, 140
Quartermaster Detachment62, 63
104th Anit-Tank Bn (Inf)63, 88, 138, 142
515th Coast Artillery (AA)65, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 140
Provided 200th Court Artillery (AA) - 2, 73, 77, 70, 140
Provisional 200th Coast Artillery (AA) of Manila70, 71
Philippine Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA)
75, 76, 77
120th Engr Bn (Combat)79, 81, 83, 86, 87
804th Tank Destroyer Bn
88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 138, 142
Hq & Hq Btry, 111th AA Brigade100, 110, 138, 142
44th Army Band100, 114
44th Army Band = 100, 114
181st AAA Opns Det100, 104, 106
394th Signal Radar Maint Unit100, 104, 108, 114
3631st Ord Maint Co, AA100
200th AAA Group107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 100, 138
120th AAA Bn (90mm)102, 108
697th AAA AW Bn102, 108
716th AAA Bn (90mm)102, 104, 106
515th AAA GD
395th Sig Radar Maint Unit102, 104, 114
717th AAA Bn (90mm)102, 106, 108
726th AAA Bn (90mm)102, 104, 106
804th AAA Br102, 108
108th RCAT Det
109th RCAT Det106
110th Sig Radar Maint Det106, 114
110th Sig Radar Maint Det100, 114 111th Sig Radar Maint Det106
TITLU 216. Kadal. Mathir Defee me on see on me on see on s

Index, Page 23
Units, Cont'd
182nd OPNS Det108
502nd FA Bn (155mm How-Towed)108
1st AW Bn (SP) 200th Arty
2nd AW Bn (SP) 200th Arty
3rd AW Bn (SP) 200th Arty
4th AW Bn (SP) 200th Arty
5th AW Bn (SP) 200th Arty108, 112, 114
6th AW Bn (SP) 200th Arty108, 112, 114
515th Ord Bn (M&S)108, 114
HHD, NMARNG110
7th Det (Air Target) 200th Arty114, 115
8th Det (Air Target) 200th Arty 114
136th PIO (Fld Svc) (Team BB)114
642nd Ord Co (DAS)114
3631st Ord Co (DS)114
Units, Air National Guard
188th Fighter-Bomber Squadron121, 123, 125
188th Weather Station121. 125
Det "C", 228th Air Service (Fighter) Squadron121, 125
Utility Flight121, 123, 125
Hq, NM Air NG133
Hq, 150th Fighter Group (AD)131, 132, 133
150th CAMRON133
150th Materiel Sq133
150th Air Base Sq133
150th USAF Dispensary132, 133
188th Fighter-Interceptor Sq
121, 123, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133
8188 Air Base Squadron127
140th Wing128
USP&D06, 18, 28, 44, 62, 64
Ute10, 15
Vaits Torey, France41
Valverde15, 144, 148
Van Buskirk, John B., Capt90
Van Scyoc, James W., Capt132
Vasquez, L. M., 1st Lt114, 119
Veale, John H., 1st Lt44
Vergato97 Verona98
Vice-President, A. G. Assn135
Vice-President, A. G. Assn98
Vigil, Jose Anton, Capt149
Villa, Francisco (Pancho) Gen4, 23, 26
Voltera95
Volturno River, Italy81
Volunteers
Colorado
Missoll 1 i ac on the case of
School] == 00 ==
Texas see on one one

Index, Page 24						Page
Wainwright, Gen					72	. 77
war						
Lincoln County						17
Spanish-American					10	21
World War I see see see see see see see see see s	-32 -	43.	54.	137.	143.	146
MOLTO Mar TI are one are are one and one				57	. 78.	128
Warrick, S. C., 1st Lt						-102
Waserman, M., 1st Lt						89
Watson, John C., Capt						32
Watson, J. T., Lt Col						-102
Watts, J. Howe		NO STATE STATE COMM				2
Weakly, Horace W., 1st Lt						19
Webb, Edwin P., Maj		-			-	26
Weber, Joe F., Capt (Chap)		-				-105
Webster, J. T., 2nd Lt						89
Weil, R. L., 1st Lt						89
Wells, William C., 1st Lt				89	. 90.	102
West, Fred M., 1st Lt	no como comb mano como com	m OND CHO MAN 1				30
Wheeler, Joseph, Maj Gen						
Whipple, Robert S., Capt						56
Whiteman, William H., (1898-1905)		**********	-			2
Wilcoxson, Capt						-130
Williams Air Force Base						
Williams, Francis A., Maj	12	21,	127.	129,	131,	132
Williams, George M., 2nd Lt						32
Wilson, Earl B., Capt					27	. 28
Wilson, James M., (1868-1870)						2
Winsor, King O., 1st Lt					27	, 30
Witten, Oliver B., Capt						45
Wood, Osborne C., Brig Gen (1931-1934	1)		MD 000 000 000 00		2	, 62
Wood, Owen S., Capt	ng CHO CHO CHO CHO CHO	-			44	, 63
Wood, Vernon H., Capt					HO HO HAR GOD HOD !	-100
Woodbury, Coryton M., Brig Gen	11 mm mm mm mm mm con		88,	89,	100,	138
Woods, Howard, Capt		* *** *** *** *		0 mm com com s		44
Wool, General		- Desc COO COO C	MA GRO GRO GRO GR	9 0HIQ 0HIQ DHIQ O		10
Wooton, Thomas P., Capt	o com time time time tool	0 0000 CHO 0000 U				56
Wykoff, Long Island, N. Y	2 CCC Cap was DCS com	. Name open door to				21
Wylie, T. W., Capt				6 0000 0000 0000 0000 0		-110
Wyncoop, E. W., (1889-1890)		1 0000 EMD EDG 10				2
Yontz, Harry B., Maj						63
Young, Frank G., Lt Col						
Vound Wehh Ir						-128

